THE BEAVER ARGUS

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Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention, favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

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Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Beaver, Bridgewater, Rochester and vicinity, that he has located in Beaver, for the practice of the Homœopathic system of medicine. Office in National Hotel.

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Concord years one year old, for sale at my vineyard. CHARLES ROEDEL.

apr6'68:1y.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Robert Stephens, late of Frankfort Branch, Beaver county, Penn'a., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the said decedent, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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apr22'68.

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GOODS!

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for spring and summer wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.

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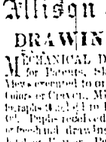

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OFFICE,

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It is superior to every other in appearance.
It is easily put on.
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It is imperishable.

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mar1'68:6m.

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Speer's Port Grape Wine,

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This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this country. Its invaluable

TONIC AND STRENGTHENING PROPERTIES are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is in every respect,

A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Invalids use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
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The trade supplied by Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, and French Richards & Co., in Philadelphia, and by Geo. A. Kelly, and Fahnestock's in Pittsburgh, and other Wholesale Dealers.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL THOSE WHO suffer from disease of Liver and Stomach, such as Billousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Waterbrash, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, &c.

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Are the most perfect remedy, ever brought before the public, for all diseases of the Liver and Stomach.

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Entirely New Stock

OF

MILLINERY GOODS!

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HATS,
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J. H. Bence

Is just receiving a fine stock of TRIMMINGS of every kind. Dress Trimmings, Gimps, Laces for Trimmings, &c.

Buttons.

We claim to have a good selection always on hand

FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS AND GLOVES,

Of all kinds. Cuffs and Collars, Ladies' Scarfs, French Forms, &c., &c., &c.

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A good assortm entalways on hand. Beautiful patterns of stamped work for ladies' underwear, &c., &c.

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Of every description.

HATS AND BONNETS ALTERED, CLEANED AND DONE OVER CHEAP.

Also, Dresses and Sacques cut and made to order.

Elegant French whalebone Corsets, very cheap.

PINKING AND STAMPING

Done to order.

Those new styles of *HOOP SKIRTS.* Always on hand.

Our Goods are seasonable and carefully selected.—Everything desirable in our line is added to our stock as soon as introduced in the market. Our goods are what we represent them, and our prices as low as any. Thanking our friends and customers for past patronage, we would respectfully ask a continuance of th same. Give us an early call and satisfy your selves.

apr8'68:3m. J. H. BENCE.

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AT THE NEW STORE OF

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STRAW GOODS, MEN AND BOY'S HATS, BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS, TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, FANCY GOODS.

These Goods are all new, having been bought for cash since the late decline.

Call Early and Secure Bargains,

As we are bound to sell at

PITTSBURGH PRICES.

Stamping, Pinking and Machine Stitching to order, Men's Shirts made to order.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

Remember the place, room formerly occupied by Nelson & Roessler,

IN THE DIAMOND,

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JAMES. A. FORTUNE.

P. S. I have secured the services of WATT GEALY, formerly of Bridgewater. [my20'68.

SALT.

The Beaver Falls Salt Works!

THESE WORKS ARE NOW IN SUCCESSFUL operation, and making an excellent COARSE SALT superior for curing Meats, &c. And also making FINE SALT of a good quality. The attention of SALTERS, MERCHANTS & FARMERS, Is invited to see and examine for themselves. Orders will be promptly filled.

Beaver Falls, April 11, 1868—apr15'68:3m.

LAUGHING GAS!

COME ALL YE THAT HAVE BEEN SUFFERING the untold miseries of toothache, and dread of extraction, and you will find that Dr. Chandler & Co. are ready to relieve you by the use of the great pain destroyer—LAUGHING GAS—and make their extraction a source of pleasure, rather than of pain.

All dental operations performed in the best possible manner, and at reasonable terms as by any good Dentist in the country.

Office in Beaver Station, Rochester, Pa.

T. J. CHANDLER & CO.

ja30'67—1y.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Benj. F. Wilson, late of New Brighton, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES WILSON, Adm'r.,

apr22'68:6t. New Brighton.

J. M. Harton,

DENTIST.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO the citizens of Beaver and vicinity. Office south of Moore's Drug Store, Third Street, Beaver, Pa.

my13'68.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

G. L. EBERHART, Editor.

BEAVER, May 27, 1868.

[ALL COMMUNICATIONS FOR THIS DEPARTMENT OF THE PAPER, MUST BE ADDRESSED TO G. L. EBERHART, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.]

PENMANSHIP.

It is a true saying, that "the noblest acquisition of mankind is speech, and the most useful art is writing."

Penmanship is not only desirable as a mere accomplishment, but more so as a branch of knowledge which is necessary to every person who would be useful in life. It is one of the most valuable acquisitions any one can possess. No matter what may be his occupation in life. Yet how few there are that can write an attractive, plain and easy hand. How often are our eyes caused to ache in attempts to decipher illegible manuscripts, written in the fashionable zig-zag style. How often do we peruse letters with a degree of painful interest, on account of the effort necessary to make out the meaning of the various crooks, turns and extra flourishing, worse than the hieroglyphical marks of the ancients.

All this is owing to the fact that penmanship as a branch of education has not, nor does not receive that attention that it demands. In very many of our schools the subject is lost sight of. Teachers do not take the interest in this part of their business that they should.

They do not make it an every day recitation. They do not have any regular time for writing. This is wrong. The teacher should have a set time for writing the same as he has for his grammar or his arithmetic classes, and he should devote at least half an hour of each day to this important exercise. It is highly necessary that the teacher should instruct his pupils with regard to the position of the body, arms, hand and the pen, the movement of the fingers, &c. How very few persons know how to hold their pen properly, or know the difference, between a concave and convex stroke. And the ignorance of persons in this branch is chargable to no person but their teacher. Teachers profess to teach that which is of most benefit to the pupil. What branch can be of more importance than penmanship. A knowledge of it is necessary to the statesman with his political affairs; to the soldier with military; to the mathematician with the properties and magnitudes of numbers; to the merchant with his commercial affairs, &c.; if, therefore, it be found that the branch of education used daily among so many ladies is in any manner the same, that is one branch of education can be so improved as to facilitate business and literature, then it cannot be denied that the art of writing is worthy the attention of those engaged in teaching.

Some teachers may say that they don't understand the theory of penmanship, that it was a study they entirely neglected. To those teachers I would say, you can yet learn the theory, procure some work on the theory and system of penmanship, peruse it carefully, and in a short time you will be able to explain to a class all the requisites necessary in order to become good writers; take for your guide the old axiom, "teach but one thing at a time and teach that well," and you will find that you have not only created a greater interest in your school, but have added an essential part of a liberal education.

J. H. C.

State Appropriations.

We are pleased to learn that the Legislature that has just adjourned made an appropriation of $500,000 to common schools. This is one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars more than last year, and the largest appropriation ever made, except that made in 1837, which was the same amount. This sum may to many seem a large appropriation, yet it is only about *one-tenth* the amount expended annually for the support of our public schools; and, when divided, amounts to little more than fifty cents for each child in the State. While, therefore, we are glad that our Legislature was liberal enough to give a larger appropriation this year than last, we regret that it is so small in comparison with the total amount annually required to give the children of this Commonwealth—our workingmen's children—an average of five months school in twelve.

We entertain the opinon that the schools should be supported solely by appropriations from the State Treasury, and we hope the day is not far in the future when all our Legislators shall entertain the same opinion; and by their action so equalize the burdens and benefits of our common school system as to afford every child in the State not less than nine months school in each year.

We are pleased to learn also that an appropriation of $12,000 was made to Normal Schools generally, and a special appropriation of $5,000 to the Normal School of the 3d district.

All this speaks well for our State, and indicates clearly to every observer that we are working earnestly, steadily and with unyielding progress in the cause by which alone we can hope to maintain our liberties and save our people from that condition of vice and ignorance which has destroyed the liberties of many a people, and sapped the foundations of more than one government before ours rose into existence. Virtue, liberty and independence what are they, but the legitimate fruits of proper moral and mental training of the youths of the land! Let us then cherish our common schools with free hands and willing hearts as the only invincible bulwarks of civil and religious freedom.

THE great end of life is happiness; and as holiness is the basis of happiness, we must of necessity become holy if we would be truly happy. True happiness endureth forever; but the pleasures of sin are but for a moment and they have an eternal sting.

The Articles of Impeachment.

The following is a synopsis of the articles of impeachment on which the President was tried. Lay it by for future reference:

Article I declares that the President issued an order for the removal of Mr. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War, the Senate then being in session, intending thereby to violate the Tenure of Office act.

Article II charges that the President, there being no vacancy in the War Office, authorized Gen. Thomas, in writing, to act as Secretary *ad interim*, the Senate then being in session, and with intent to violate the Tenure act and the Constitution.

Article III is like the second, except that it alleges that the President *appointed* Thomas Secretary of War without the advice and consent of the Senate, and without authority of law, and with the intent to violate the Constitution.

Article IV alleges that the President conspired with Thomas and others unknown persons to prevent Stanton, by threats, from acting as Secretary of War, thereby violating the Conspiracy act of July, 1861, and the Constitution.

Article V charges that the President conspired with Thomas and others to prevent the execution of the Tenure act; and that in pursuance of this conspiracy, he and they attempted to hinder Stanton, by unlawful means from acting as Secretary of War.

Article VI alleges that the conspirators intended by force to get possession of the public property in the War Department, contrary to the Conspiracy act of July, 1861, and with the purpose of thus violating the Tenure act.

Article VII is very much like Article VI, merely adding that the conspiracy to get possession of the property in the War Office was formed with the intent to violate the Tenure act, omitting all allegations as to the act of July, 1861.

Article VIII declares that the *ad interim* appointment of Thomas was made with the intent on the part of the President to control the military appropriations for the War Department in an illegal manner, intending thereby to violate the Tenure act.

Article IX charges that the President, on the 22d of February, 1868, instructed General Emory (the commander of the troops in Washington) that the act of March, 1867, which requires all military orders to be given through Gen. Grant, was unconstitutional; and that the President tried to persuade Emory to disregard this law and receive orders directly from him.

Article X relates to the speeches made by the President at Washington, in August, 1866, about Congress hanging on the verge of the Government, and St. Louis, in the following September, while "swinging around the circle."

Article XI charges that the President declared in a speech at Washington, in August, 1866, that the Thirty-ninth Congress was not a constitutional body, but a Congress of only a part of the States; that he thus denied that its legislation was valid and obligatory upon him, except so far as he approved the same, and also denying its power to propose amendments to the Constitution; and in pursuance of this denial, unlawfully devised means to prevent the execution of the Tenure act, by trying to prevent Stanton from resuming his duties as Secretary of War, and also devised means to prevent the execution of the act requiring army orders to be given through Gen. Grant; and also devised means to prevent the execution of the "act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," commonly called the reconstruction act. These offenses are popularly called misprison of perjury—*i. e.*, trying to induce officers to violate their oaths, or devising plans to violate one's own oath, by refusing to execute these laws.

The Recusant Senators.

That the Republicans of our whole country regard with indignation those Senators who, owing their places to Republican partiality and confidence, now uphold Andrew in his law-defying career, is sufficiently well known, but the reasons therefor are not so well known. We proceed to indicate some of them, and first with regard to Senator Fowler of Tennessee. Mr. Fowler vaunts himself an abolitionist of at least twenty years standing, though he acted with the Whig party until it was no more. Elected to the Senate as a Unionist, he early avowed himself a radical of the radicals and a determined foe to Andrew Johnson's iniquitous "policy." As early as last year, when a Committee was first engaged in scrutinizing the President's course with a view to his impeachment, Mr. Fowler approached it with volunteered, unsolicited proffers of sympathy and aid. He made those proffers to the Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell of Massachusetts, who is our authority for this assertion.

In December last an effort was made to impeach Mr. Johnson, but it failed in the House. Mr. Benton of New-Hampshire was one of those Republicans who voted against it. Mr. Fowler, meeting him soon afterward, complained of his vote. Mr. Benton, in justification responded; "If we had impeached him, the Senate would have failed to convict him." "Just send us an impeachment," rejoined Mr. Fowler, "and you will be forced to admit that "you have misjudged us."

On the 10th of January last a meeting of the Republican Congressional Committee was held at the house of Senator Morgan, which Mr. Fowler attended. Brief speeches were made by several members urging that funds be raised to publish campaign documents for distribution, especially in the South. Mr. Fowler at length took the floor and said; "What has been urged here to-night is well, but it does not go to the root of the matter. There is no protection, no safety, no peace for the loyal people of the South, so long as Andrew Johnson remains in the White House. If Congress shall longer hesitate to impeach and depose this Johnson the blood of thousands of loyal Southerners, murdered by bloody-minded, implacable Rebels, will rest upon our souls," ect., ect. For the truth of this report we appeal to the Hon. David C. Pomeroy, the Hon. Sidney Clarke, and to every one of the twenty or thirty persons who were at that meeting.

Will any one attempt to reconcile these facts with Mr. Fowler's present hostility to impeachment? Have his locks been shorn by Delilah, or has he been corrupted from the bag of Judas?

A word now of Senator Trumbull. He never gave his Republican colleagues a hint of his hostility to impeachment up to the moment of his unmasking on Monday of this week, though he had very recently attended meetings of those colleagues of a friendly and confidential character. We are assured that his Democratic son had quietly made bets through third parties, by which he expects to win $5,000 by his father's resistance to impeachment.

The Republican party protests against these shots from behind. True, it lost its beloved President by such a one; but Wilkes Booth never pretended to be a Republican as its present assailants have done. If there be more traitors nestling in its bosom is it too much to ask them to come to light?—*N. Y Tribune.*

GUILT is that which quells the courage of the blood, ties the tongue of the eloquent, and make greatness itself sneak and lurk and behave itself poor.

The Discontented Couple.

An old discontented couple, who had hard work to procure the necessaries of life, were constantly complaining of the faults and failures of others, instead of seeking by Divine help to rectify their own.

"All this trouble and sorrow in the world is through Adam and Eve," the old gentleman would exclaim. "If I had been Adam, I would never have allowed a woman to lead me into such a scrape."

A wealthy and pious lady lived near, who had frequently relieved the old man and his wife. One day when passing, she overheard them grumbling as usual, about Adam and Eve. She felt anxious to convince them of the importance of being contented with the station in which Providence had placed them, and how wrong it was to be thus constantly murmuring at their lot in life.

The next morning the lady's servant in livery came to the cottage with a message from his mistress requesting the old couple to go up to the mansion.

The looks of discontent vanished for once, as the old folks were delighted with such a mark of distinction from one so very rich.

On arriving at the mansion, the lady received them most kindly, and thus addressed them:

"I have set apart two rooms in my house, and so long as you attend to my wishes, you will be allowed to remain here, and have everything needful for your comfort. But if you disobey any of my rules you will be immediately turned out and sent back to your mud cottage.

"Thank you! thank you kindly, madam," responded the old man.

"Never fear our doing anything against your wishes, ma'am," added the old woman.

"Very well," said the lady, "then you will find a home here for life."

Everything necessary for their comfort was provided, and all went on well for some time. There was one thing that somehow puzzled them.

For several days there was placed on the dinner-table a covered dish, which they were desired not to touch.

"My lady desires me to say, that every dish is at your service except that one," said the servant.

On one such day, having nearly finished their hearty repast, the curiosity of the old woman was greatly excited as to the contents of the forbidden dish, and she said to her husband;

"Whatever can it be?"

"Never mind," said the old man; we have had a capital dinner without it.

"As the lady was doing us good, she might as well let us taste every dish," added the old woman.

"Why, yes, she might as well have done handsomely," rejoined the husband.

"There can be no harm in looking," continued the old woman: "the lady will never be any wiser for that."

The old man was silent, and silence serves to give consent. He was almost as curious as his wife about the strange dish. The temptation was strong, and the longer it was parlied about, the more irresistible it became.

"She'll never know we have looked," repeated the old woman, as she gently took hold of the cover, and very cautiously raised it on one side, and there, stooped down to peep under.

Oh! oh! oh! exclaimed the astonished woman, as she started back and upset the dish cover on the floor.

Out jumped a mouse!

The uproar roused the lady of the house, who, suspecting what was the matter, was quickly at the door.

"What! is this the return you make for my kindness? you who were so ready to blame Adam and Eve for eating the forbidden fruit, could you not obey my trifling request? You have now forfeited the privileges I conferred upon you, and you must therefore leave my house immediately, and return to your mud cottage. Never, in future, blame Adam and Eve again for what you evidently would have done had you been in their places?"

A FRENCH ROMANCE.

The Latest and Best Story of True Love Running Smoothly,

One of those little romances of which the French are so fond, has lately taken place in Paris, and is thus described in a journal:—M. Robert, an immensely wealthy and highly accomplished *degant* well known not only for his valuable collections of paintings and mediæval relics, but for his rare skill as a designer and painter, hearing that one of his tenants, a Mr. B., whom he had never seen; kept one of the most extensive ateliers of fancy boxes and ornamental objects in France, called on him with a view to make acquaintance.

Entering the counting room, he found a good natured, eccentric gentleman of middle age, who greeted him, and exclaimed:

"I suppose that you have also seen my advertisement, and come to apply for that situation as a designer?"

For a joke, M. Robert replied that he had. M. B. supplied him with paints and brushes, and requested him to produce a design for a casket. M. Robert soon found that what Mr. B. really wanted was an artist who would strictly carry out his own ideas, and that these were pure, and formed on an extensive knowledge of the art. In a short time he produced a sketch, which suited the employer to a dot—"*a point.*"

M. Robert very gravely, engaged himself, exacting good wages, and insisted on having several new articles of furniture placed in the room which was assigned to him. But when he was introduced to the work rooms and found one hundred and fifty girls, many of them young and beautiful, busily employed, and was informed that he would be required to supply them with designs and show the young ladies how they were to be carried out, the young artist began to feel as if he should have to be carried out himself—being very susceptible.

"Working for a living," said he to himself, "is not entirely devoid of attraction. Let us work."

M. Robert being an accomplished artist, delighted his employer, and he soon found a remarkable fascination in seeing his designs realized, in steel, silver, enamel, or wood.—He took a pleasure hitherto unknown in seeing his works in shop windows and finding them in the boudoirs of his friends. This workshop life was of course carefully concealed from "society," nor did his employer suspect that his artist was his landlord. But M. Robert soon found a more intense object of fascination in the daughter of M. B., a young lady who also took part in the duties of the atelier. This damsel was as remarkable for her accomplishments as for her extraordinary beauty, and M. Robert soon found that as regarded taste and culture in all matters which specially interested him he had never met with any one like her. Step by step, the pair fell in love, and little by little the artist so ingratiated himself with the father that the latter, after due deliberation, consented to their union.

Previous to the marriage the old gentleman one day spoke of a dowry. "I shall give Maria fifty thousand francs," said he, with a little air of boasting. "Eh, *mon garcon?*"

"And I suppose," added M. Robert, gravely, "that I, too, must settle something on my wife. Well—I will.

This caused a peal of laughter, which was redoubled when the artist added:

"I will settle this piece of property, house and all, with the building adjoining, on her."

But what was their amazement when M. Robert drew forth the title deeds, and said:

"You seem to forget that I am your landlord? Isn't my name Robert?"

The young lady did not faint, but papa nearly died of astonishment and joy. There was a magnificent wedding, but the bridegroom has not given up business. He declares that there is as much amusement in being useful as in amusing one's self.

GENERAL GRANT'S HABITS.

Interesting Reminiscences.

A lady, who was for three years of the war, connected with the Western Sanitary Commission, and who had abundant opportunity of judging for herself in regard to the character and ability of many of our Generals, writes to the Philadelphia *Press*. We quote the following from her letter:

During the entire campaign of the opening of the Mississippi it was my privelege to aid in caring for our noble patriots, both in hospitals and in camps, and I have been for weeks together where I saw General Grant daily, heard his name constantly, and never did I hear intemperance mentioned in connection with it. Facts are stubborn things. I will relate a few of the many that came directly to my own knowledge;

In the winter of 1862—3, when the army arrived at Memphis, after long weary marching, and trials that sicken the heart to think of, two-thirds of the officers and soldiers were in hospitals. General Grant was lying sick at the Gayoso Hotel. One morning Mrs Grant came into the ladies' parlor, very much depressed, and said the medical director had just been to see Mr. Grant, and thought he would not be able to go any further if he did not stimulate. Said she: 'And I cannot persuade him to do so, he says he will not die, and he will not touch a drop upon any consideration.' In less than a week he was on board the advance boat on the way to Vicksburg.

Again a few months after I was on board the headquarters boat at Milliken's Bend, where quite a lively gathering of officers and ladies had assembled. Cards and music were the order of the evening. General Grant sat in the ladies' cabin, leaning upon a table covered with innumerable maps and routes to Vicksburg, wholly absorbed in contemplation of the great matter before him. He paid no attention whatever to what was going on around, neither did any one dare to interrupt him; for hours he sat thus, until the loved and lamented McPherson stepped up to him with a glass of liquor in his hand, and said: "General, this won't do, you are injuring yourself; join with us in a few toasts, and throw this burden off your mind." Looking up with a smile he replied, "Mac, you know your whisky won't help me to think; give me a dozen of the best cigars for smoking, I'll be by the time I have finished them I will have this job pretty nearly planned." Thus he sat; and, when the company retired we left him there, still smoking and thinking, not having touched one drop of liquor.

When the army lay around Vicksburg during that long siege, the time that tried men's souls, I watched every movement it were possible for me to do, feeling almost certain that he would eventually succumb to the custom alas! too universal among the officers. I was in with a gentleman from Chicago, who while calling upon the General, remarked:—"I have some very fine brandy upon the boat, and if you will send an orderly with me to the river, I will send you a case or two."—"I am greatly obliged," replied the General, "but I do not use the article. I have a big job on hand, and though I shall win, I know I must do it with a cool head. Send all the liquor you intend for me to my hospital in the rear; I don't think a little will hurt the poor fellows down there.

At a celebration on the 22d of February, before the surrender of Vicksburg, while all around were drinking toasts in sparkling champagne I saw General Grant push aside a glass of wine, and taking up a glass of Mississippi water, with the remark, "This suits the matter in hand," drank to the toast, "God gave us Lincoln and Liberty; let us fight for both."

Wouldn't Stay Put Off.

One day as conductor Jones was running from Elmira, on the Erie railroad, he found, among other passengers, a boy who had no money who told him he was poor and alone in the world, and wanted to go out West where he thought he could do better than he could at the East.

The conductor, of course told him that he could not ride unless he paid his fare, "and," said he, "when we arrive at the next station, Corning, you must get off."

The boy promised that he would do so. On his passage through the cars, after leaving Corning, the conductor came across the boy again.

"Did I not tell you to get off at Corning?"

"Yes, sir," said the boy, "and I did get off; but I got on again."

"Well, sir," said the conductor, "when we get to the next station, I want you to get off and stay off."

Again the boy promised, but shortly after leaving the station, who should the conductor find but the boy.

"See here, I thought I told you to get off and stay off."

The boy acknowledged that the conductor had told him so; "and," said the boy, "I did get off, and was going to stay off, but just as the train was starting, you said 'all aboard,' and I thought you meant me as much as anybody."

It is perhaps needless to say that the conductor acknowledged himself beaten, and gave the boy a free ride to the end of his route.

"PAP, I planted some potatoes in our garden," said a smart youth to his father, "and what do you think came up?" "Why potatoes of course." "No sir-ee! there came up a drove of hogs and ate them all."

THE poor pittance of seventy years is not worth being a villain for. What matters it if your neighbor lies in a splendid tomb?—Sleep you in innocence.

"How did you get rid of that troublesome lover of yours, Carrie?" "Oh, I married him, and haven't been troubled with his attentions since."

A LADY who held a glass of water in her hand, said—"Oh, if it were only wicked to drink this, how nice it would be."

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 50—No. 21. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, May 27, 1868. Established 1818

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to TEN lines of this type measured a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged *twenty-five* ten cents a line for each insertion.

Marriages and deaths announced free of charge.

The publisher reserves the right to change advertisements from one place in the paper to another whenever it is desirable to do so.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., May 27, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Ulysses S. Grant.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Schuyler Colfax.

Republican State Ticket.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.
GEN. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

The primary meetings of the Republican party of this county will be held on next Saturday. Every Republican in the county should make an effort to attend and take part in nominating the ticket that will solicit his vote in October.

IMPEACHMENT did some good. It compelled Johnson to "keep his hands off Reconstruction" the last three month. As a result most of the Rebel States are so far on the path to restoration that he will now hardly be able to keep them out. When admitted, and local government secured to them, they will be able to take care of the traitors in their midst, and hold fair elections, which will enable the Republicans to carry most of them. This will ensure Grant's election.

WE desire our Republican friends throughout the county to bear in mind on next Saturday, that they are called upon to vote either for or against the popular vote system of nominating candidates. The words "Popular Vote System," are printed on each ticket, and a blank left for the words "for" or "against." This blank is to be filled up by the Republican voter, and we would like to have the pleasure of announcing in our next issue that this conciliatory and just measure has been adopted by the people in whose behalf it is urged.

The Popular Vote System.

A great many earnest Republicans of this county are inclined to the belief that the adoption of the popular vote system here will not stimulate country Republicans to attend our primary meetings. To such as these we commend the following which appeared in the Philadelphia *Press* the morning succeeding the primary meetings in Lancaster county a few weeks ago. The Crawford county plan works well, and in both trials given the system in that county, it had the effect of bringing more Republicans to the primary meetings than ever attended before:

"Our special dispatch this morning from Lancaster county, giving the result of the delegate elections held there on Saturday, bears remarkable testimony to the practical working of what is popularly known as the Crawford county system. Under the rule of that system the election was conducted, and we have a return of 6,283 votes cast—almost seven thousand. In 1867 the Republican vote of Lancaster county cast at the general election for Judge Williams was 12,799; in 1866 for Governor Geary, 14,592; in 1865 for General Hartranft, 11,499; in 1864 for President Lincoln, 11,469. During the last four years, embracing a Presidential, gubernatorial judicial and general State election, the average Republican vote of the county polled at a general election has amounted to 13,302. On Saturday more than half that number of votes were brought out at a primary election. This speaks volumes for the system that elicited them. Those familiar with the ordinary working of the machinery of the government know how very rarely a primary or delegate vote approaches fifty or even twenty per cent. of the full strength of the party. Most generally, under the old system, twenty-five or thirty hacks, in the back room of a tavern, redolent with the fumes of bad whisky and worse tobacco, determine the whole matter for a ward or townships of from three to five hundred voters."

Under the delegate system of nominating, candidates make it a point to visit and consult only with the five or six leading men of each township. These same five or six persons are called upon by all of the candidates. They all take it for granted if the influence of these can be secured, they are "all right" in that township. The quiet, unobtrusive Republicans are thus not visited by candidates at all. They are left to be managed by the "leaders," and the result is they either stay away from the primary meetings entirely, or else they feel so little interested in the candidates as to vote for just such men as Mr. A. requests them to. The popular vote plan will work a reform in that particular. After its adoption every Republican in the county will know that his vote will count *one* for the men of his choice. Every candidate will know the same thing, and instead of all the candidates visiting only the same five or six prominent men in each township, they will make it a point to call upon all—the quiet, intelligent and unpretending, as well as upon the noisy and consequential. This state of things will bring about a better feeling among rural Republicans, they will take a lively interest in the respective candidates, attend the primary meetings, and do all they can for their favorites. Nor will the interest thus awakened, "die out" with the primary meetings. It will be kept up and be felt in the increased vote at the general election.

THE platform of the National Republican party for the present campaign will be found in another column. Lay it away for future reference. We have neither seen or heard tell of any Republican who is dissatisfied with anything the platform contains. On the other hand we are told that the cops are universally "down on it," not that it contains anything objectionable, but because they can find nothing in it to "carp" about. They are beat in our candidates, beat in the platform, and will be badly beaten at the election in November. They feel this in their "bones," and their attempts to hide it from the public prove wholly unsuccessful.

THE Constitutional *Union* of Washington D. C. the National organ of the Democratic party, has come out in favor of Chase for the Presidency, and urges the Democratic Convention at New York on the 4th of July, to adopt him as its candidate for that office. The *Union's* article urging this is said to have been inspired at the White House, and published with Mr. Chase's consent. So we go.

We trust no one will conclude from what we have already said or from what we will now say against the delegate system and in favor of the popular vote plan of nominating candidates for county offices, that we believe the delegate system to be working worse in this county than it does elsewhere. Nor do we wish to be understood as charging dishonesty, "trickery and fraud" upon the great body of delegates that annually attend our county conventions. On the contrary we know that *most of these* are honest, faithful men, and intent on carrying out the will of the people as they understand it; but while this is true of a large majority, it is equally true that a small minority generally find their way into county conventions who are more anxious about *themselves* than they are about the will of their constituents or their party's success. They look over the field after they get to the county seat, "they are seen" by professional "log-rollers" or scheming politicians, and talked to in this way: "You can vote for the men for whom you are instructed the first time, but if they are not successful then give Mr. So & So a lift after that. He and his friends will remember the kindness, and when you are a candidate they will repay it." Whether these promises are made in good faith or not, they have their effect, and it very frequently happens that when delegates are casting their first vote in accordance with their home instructions, their influence is in another direction, and they are doing all in their power to nominate candidates who received no votes in the townships they represent. Hence it is that the singular spectacle is often presented to us of a candidate coming into a convention with the greatest number of delegates instructed for him, and yet going out of it without a nomination. And who among us cannot recall a number of instances of a candidate coming into our county conventions with scarcely any delegates at all to back him, and yet coming off "more than victor" before the convention adjourned? If disposed to do so, we could point our readers to many cases of this character. In all of these instances combinations were formed among the delegates, scheming politicians were the "go-betweens," they knew their men, and by promising to do this thing and that thing for this delegate and that delegate at some future time, they were enabled to defeat just who they pleased and nominate almost any man they desired. The whole thing was done on the principle "if you tickle me I'll tickle you," and the people as a general thing were left in blissful ignorance as to how it was brought about.—"One of the People" professes to believe that all delegates are honest and faithful, and that nothing of this character takes place, but upon what other hypothesis can he explain the stubborn facts that in two cases out of three the candidates having the highest number of delegates are defeated and the one's having the lowest number are frequently nominated?

The drift of his argument is intended to show that power may *always* be entrusted to representatives of the people. Our observation goes to show that power is safer in the hands of the people themselves. Let us illustrate this: A few weeks ago the Democrats of this county instructed their representatives to nominate either J. M. Hartford or S. T. Hamilton as their candidate for the Legislature. These representatives threw their instructions back into the faces of their constituents, after coming to Beaver, and nominated John White, a gentleman who had not received a single vote from the people for that position. The people in this instance were brazenly betrayed, and the power conferred upon their representatives was abused. A month or two ago the Republican State Convention instructed the Pennsylvania delegates to vote as a unit in the Chicago Convention for A. G. Curtin for Vice President. Three or four of the representatives of the party violated these instructions, and not only voted against Mr. Curtin at Chicago, but labored night and day to compass his defeat. If the people of the United States had voted ten days ago on the question of convicting the President of high crimes and misdemeanors, he would have been adjudged guilty, but the people's representatives in the Senate pronounced him innocent, and thus gave a new lease of power to the greatest usurper and criminal of our times. These instances are sufficient to show that power is not always safe in the hands of representatives and rarely abused while held by the *people*.

The opportunities for committing frauds are no better under the popular vote system than under the present one. In both cases the voting is done by ballot. Three men are chosen to receive the ballots, count the vote and announce the result. If these three would band together, and commit moral perjury under the popular vote plan and declare an untrue result, would they not do the same under the delegate system? Their obligations are the same under either plan, and if they were disposed to swindle their party they could do it as stealthily and as efficiently under one system as under the other! The restraints of one are thrown around both, and as an additional check upon frauds, a registry is provided and must be kept under the Crawford system, of all who take part in the meetings.

Our correspondent still insists that the popular vote plan was tried in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and abandoned. We think he is mistaken. Some other plan was tried in these cities, as is evident from the fact that the Philadelphia *Press* and Pittsburgh *Commercial* have and are still urging the Republicans of their respective counties to adopt the Crawford county plan. If it was tried once and found defective these papers would not now be clamoring to have it tried again.

"Suppose we have next year ten candidates for Sheriff. Nine of the ten receive two hundred votes each, and the tenth receives two hundred and one. The last would be the nominee, notwithstanding he may be the last choice of all those who voted for the other nine. In that case 1799 would not equal 201. —"*One of the People.*"

That is an extreme case and one that is not likely to occur in a lifetime. But suppose it would happen frequently, in what respect would it be worse than the delegate system? In Beaver say we have 200 Republican voters. 49 of these go for Mr. A., 49 go for Mr. B., 49 go for Mr. C. and 53 *go for Mr. D.* for Register & Recorder. Under the present system Mr. D gets the delegates and *all* the political power of the borough. The other candidates are not heard of in the convention, yet they had 147 votes while he had but 53! In this instance nearly three-fourths of all the voters of Beaver are disfranchised. Take another instance: In Brighton township there are say 81 Republican voters. Let there be ten candidates for Sheriff next year. Nine of the ten receive eight votes each, and the tenth receives nine votes. Under the delegate system the last would get the vote of all the delegates from the township, and the nine others though having seventy-two of the eighty-one votes, would be thrust aside and treated as if they had not received a single vote from the people. "In that case" seventy-two "votes would not equal" nine! By a multiplication of candidates a similar result may be reached in every township of the county, and a candidate given us who "may be the last choice of all those who voted for the other nine." But why expose his sophistry any further?

"I would now ask where is (the popular vote system) has worked well," says our correspondent. We answer wherever it has been fairly tried. In Westmoreland, in Venango, in Armstrong, in Mercer, Butler, Crawford, Erie, Warren and other counties it has been tested, and the longer it has been in use the more highly is it commended. The remark if it is once adopted here, and proves unsatisfactory, it will take "ten years" to repeal it, sounds like a reflection upon the intelligence of the Republican voters of the county. A free people may be tardy in adopting reforms but they are never slow in correcting palpable abuses. If the Crawford county system is adopted this season, and works badly next, it will be abandoned the following year without resistance.

The question of adopting the popular vote system in *this Congressional district or throughout the State*, is not now before the people.—When it is it can be discussed. Until then we shall let it rest.

Finally! Let us look upon the measure as an experiment, adopt it as such and give it a fair trial. To do so will work no harm to private individuals nor to the public generally. We owe this much to that large number of sturdy Republicans in the county who are dissatisfied with our present system. They have talked in favor of a change for years but a change has never been given to them. They have therefore kept aloof from the primary meetings of their party. The adoption of the Crawford system now will revive them politically. They will again take hold, gather under their party banner, help us to nominate our tickets, and aid us in fighting our "common enemy."

The National Republican Convention met at Chicago on the 20th, and adjourned on Thursday evening the 22d. The ticket nominated will be found at the head of our editorial column. It is a strong one and its success is a foregone conclusion. The names of Grant and Colfax are known all over the country, and none know them but to *honor* them. The nomination of these two distinguished individuals is received all over the country with the wildest enthusiasm, and we will be disappointed if they do not receive more electoral votes than were ever given to any two candidates before since the Government was established.

The convention was presided over temporarily by Gen. Carl Schurz, of Missouri. Ex-Governor Hawley of Connecticut was afterwards selected as permanent President of the Convention. When the nomination of a candidate for President of the United States was in order, Gen. John A. Logan of Illinois nominated Gen. Grant. No other name was announced for that office. The roll of the States was then called, and every one voted unanimously for that greatest of living soldiers, Gen. U. S. Grant of Illinois.

Some five or six candidates were then put in nomination for Vice President. These were supported by short, neat speeches from the chairmen of the respective State delegations. The first vote stood as follows: Wade 149; Fenton 132; Wilson 119; Colfax 118; Curtin 52; Hamlin 20. Remainder scattering. On the 5th ballot Colfax was nominated, Pennsylvania deciding the contest by voting for Colfax. The following is the platform adopted by the Convention:

The National Republican party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the city of Chicago, on the 20th day of May, 1868, make the following declaration of principles:

1st. We congratulate the country on the assured success of the reconstruction policy of Congress, as evinced by the adoption in a majority of the States lately in rebellion of constitutions securing equal civil and political rights to all, and regard it as the duty of the Government to sustain those institutions and to prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy. [Cheers.]

Second. The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude and of justice and must be maintained; while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States. [Cheers.]

Third. We denounce all forms of repudiation as a National crime, [prolonged cheers.] and National honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the utmost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the letter but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.—[Applause.]

Fourth. It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as the National faith will permit.

Fifth. The National debt, contracted as it has been for the preservation of the Union, for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period for redemption, and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon whenever it can honestly be done.

Sixth. That the best policy to *diminish* our burden of debt is to so improve our credit that capital will seek to loan money at lower rates of interest than we now pay and must continue to pay so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.

Seventh. The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy, and the corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson call loudly for radical reform.

Eighth. We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him and the cause he was pledged to support; has usurped high legislative and judicial functions; has refused to execute the laws; has used his high office to induce other officers to ignore and violate the laws; has employed his executive powers to render insecure the property, person, liberty, and life of the citizen; has abused the pardoning power, has denounced the National Legislature as unconstitutional; has persistently and *corruptly* resisted by every measure in his power every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; has perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption, and has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and properly pronounced guilty thereof by the vote of thirty-five senators.

Ninth. The *doctrine of Great Britain* and other European powers that because a man is once a subject he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States as a relic of the feudal times not authorized by the law of *nations*, and at war with our national honor and Independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to be protected in all their rights of citizenship, as though they were native born, and no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country, and if so arrested and imprisoned it is the duty of the Government to interfere in his behalf.

Tenth. Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war there were none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of campaign and cruise, and imperilled their lives in the service of the country. The bounties and pensions provided by law for these brave defenders of the nation are obligations never to be forgotten. The widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people, a sacred legacy bequeathed to the nation's protecting care.

Eleventh. Foreign emigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development of resources and increase of power to this nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Twelfth. This convention declares its sympathy with all the oppressed people which are struggling for their rights.

Mr. Thompson, Chairman from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That the adjournment of this Convention shall not work a dissolution of the same, but it shall remain as organized, subject to be called together again at any time and place that the National Republican Executive Committee shall designate.

Adopted.

General Schurz—I will now read what I intended to ask the Convention to adopt as an independent resolution:

Resolved, That we highly commend the spirit of magnanimity and forgiveness with which men who have served the rebellion, but now frankly and honestly co-operate with us in restoring the peace of the country, and reconstructing the Southern State governments upon the basis of impartial justice and equal rights, are received back into the communion of the loyal people, and we favor the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late rebels in the same measure as the spirit of disloyalty will direct, and as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people. [Cries "Good, good."]

That is my first amendment. It seems to me that the platform of the Republican party ought to contain at least a recognition of the great charter of our rights and liberties, the Declaration of Independence. I would, therefore, move that the following resolutions be added to those already reported by the Committee:

Resolved, That we recognize the great principles laid down in the immortal declaration of Independence as the true foundation of democratic government, and we hail with gladness every effort toward making these principles a living reality on every inch of American soil.

Mr. McClure, by the unanimous vote of the Pennsylvania delegation, seconded the motion for the adoption of these resolutions.

Mr. Gooch, of Massachusetts—I ask, Mr. President, that these resolutions by unanimous consent, may be made part of the platform which has just been adopted.

Mr. Warner, of Alabama—As a soldier of the Republic, who fought four years to subdue the rebellion, and now as an Alabama Republican, I desire to third these resolutions as expressing the sentiments of the Republicans of the unreconstructed States.

The resolutions were then adopted.

POPULAR VOTE AGAIN.

EDITOR ARGUS: After reading the last number of your paper, it is quite probable a large number of your readers will decline to pursue the popular vote argument further. I confess my article, and your rejoinder, look very formidable in print, and occupy space enough to discuss one question pretty thoroughly.

As you replied to my communication, at length, I am entitled to a re-butter, and feel I should reply briefly lest my position might be misunderstood, and lest it be thought I have been driven from the field and entirely routed.

Your whole argument is based upon the assertion that the delegate system is more liable to abuse, trickery and fraud than the popular vote system. This is the chief argument of all who favor a change. This assumes that delegates will not act honestly. That election districts will not elect honest men to represent them in county conventions.

This is an assumption no one has a right to make. They are to be presumed to act honestly, until the contrary appears. You, Mr. Editor, have no right to presume that delegates to a county convention will misrepresent their constituents. The country Republicans of Beaver county are noted for their honesty and intelligence. No where else is dishonesty more improbable. Dishonesty and trickery cannot thrive in such a soil.—Neither is this presumption warranted by our past experience. The instances of delegates violating their instructions are very rare. One or two cases of dishonorable men doing so may be pointed out, but certainly none in the past five years. It has been frequently remarked, that in this county delegates stick too closely or too long. Last year, it seemed for some time, as if no candidate would be nominated for Assembly, because delegates would not quit voting for the candidates for whom they were instructed, although it was evident that some of them were not entitled, and had no chance of a nomination. When delegates violate their instructions they are generally not returned. They vote publicly. Every one knows of their treachery, and their condemnation is certain. The best men of the townships are generally found in the conventions—intelligent and up-right men, who do not, and who cannot be pursuaded to swerve from the discharge of their bounden duty—men who cannot be controlled by cliques or cabals, as some unscrupulous politicians of the *coppery stripe pretend* to think.

Every year more care is manifested in the selection of delegates. Under our present system there has seldom been any just ground of complaint, and none since the *ballot* has taken the place of *marking*. No plan ever has or ever can be adopted that is entirely free from objections, and I do not undertake to claim perfection for the present mode, but only contend that it is better than the one proposed. If fraud may be perpetrated now I contend that if the change is made the temptation will be the greater, and the opportunities better. The election officers, not being sworn, how easy it is for the friends of a particular candidate to secure the appointment of men favorable to their candidate. When the election is over, they can and may change the result. The doors are closed for the count. Different tickets may be substituted for those voted, and a different result secured. The men who would betray their constituents, in convention, would not hesitate and could more effectually betray them in this way. No one could certainly detect the fraud, because no one would go to each voter, to find how they voted, and if they did it is easy to suppose a mistake was made in selecting a ticket.

This system was adopted in Pittsburgh and abandoned, because the stuffing of the ballot-box was so notorious it came very near defeating the party. After a trial they were forced to return to the delegate system. In Philadelphia the same result followed the adoption of the popular vote system. Even admitting that politicians may influence delegates to some extent, there is a wider field opened up to them by the popular vote system. Men are more apt to resort to fraud when it can be done in secret than in the open public mode.

The present way of nominating seems not only the best but fairest in my opinion. We vote directly for candidates, and the one receiving the most votes in the township receives the votes of the delegates. In case his nomination then fails, the delegates may vote for the next strongest man, in the township, if he has any chance of nomination. A majority of delegates is required to nominate, and this requires a majority of the popular vote.

Delegates but express the declared will of their constituents. Under the popular vote system a plurality nominates. Suppose we have next year ten candidates for Sheriff.—Nine of the ten receives two hundred votes each, and the tenth receives two hundred and one. The last would be the nominee, notwithstanding he may be the last choice of all those who voted for the other nine. In that case, 1799 votes, would not equal 201. Local sympathies may secure the nominee this vote at home, and of all the candidates he is the most unfit. This will often happen. There is no second choice. One vote may nominate, when if submitted to the people he would receive no more than he had, and either of the others would, as against him, receive all the balance. There is no justice nor safety in such a mode. Weak and incompetent men will be thrust on the party, and the result prove disastrous. If twenty candidates were in the field one hundred and one votes might nominate. This being the case a shrewd man would have the candidates multiplied that he might secure his own nomination. This, to me, is an irresistable argument against the proposed system.

It may be urged that this is so in elections. True, but therein differ from principle and there can be no other mode of determining the result. In the case stated it is among friends, of the same party, where there is a better method of arriving at the result. It is wrong then in principle. A small minority has no right to control a large majority, as they may and will do. This is a government based on majorities. It is wrong in policy, because it will distract the party and create a prejudice between country and town. It opens the door wider for fraud. I have recited Pittsburg and Philadelphia as instances. Crawford county I referred too last week. It divided the party there at the time referred too, and nearly destroyed it. It was charged by both parties that the ballot-boxes had been stuffed, and perhaps it was true of both. I would now ask where it has worked well? But we are told it does not work well it can be abandoned. This is a mistake. Once adopted and a change will be as difficult as its adoption. We have been ten years in effecting the change, and the boroughs will take care that I shall take as long to repeal.

But if this system is so commendable why not extend its operations? If it is good for a county it is good for a district. Let us have it in Assembly Judicial, Congressional and even in Gubernatorial nominations. "Adopt it in the State and Philadelphia would always have the Governor; adopt it in the district and Washington county will absorb and retain all the power of the district. That county could then at all times, nominate the Judge, all the members of Assembly, of the Senate and Congress! Are the citizens of Beaver county prepared for this? What Philadelphia would be to the State, Washington county to the district, a large township would be to the smaller ones, and the boroughs would be to the townships. I think I have presented this matter fairly and honestly, and will not dwell longer. If the people think a small minority should rule so be it.

No matter where I live, the question is am I right. If so, I am justifiable in what I have written on this subject. I write on the suggestion and solicitation of country Republicans. I can bear to imony, that the Beaver politicians, or those gentlemen *entitled* "the clique," are opposed to my views, on this question, and advocate the popular vote system. If a "clique" discovered, with which I can be identified, every member of it will be found to be again me in this matter. I do not desire to crow or stir up prejudice, but only to point out the danger. The boroughs can rule, and will. When this is demonstrated, and the country districts complain. I can say I warned them in time. If they do not heed the warning, it is their own fault. As for myself I am not a candidate for office and never intend to be, and personally care not which system is adopted; but I feel a deep interest in the success of the party that crushed the rebellion, and saved the country; and want to see the system prevail which will insure the most harmony and prosperity. The plan proposed, I believe will be destruction of both, and for that reason alone I oppose it.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

MR. EDITOR: In a short time the Primary meetings of the several Districts will be held preparatory to the county Convention which will meet on the first of June.

It will be seen by the call of the Chairman of the County Committee, that the people are requested in obedience to a resolution passed at the last annual Convention, to instruct their delegates, in regard to the adoption or not—of the *Popular System* of choosing candidates, for the various offices to be filled at the general election in October next.

The present system of nominating candidates, is not satisfactory, and I suppose would have been discarded long since, but for the fear on the part of many judicious men, that the popular system (so-called), would prove to be almost, if not quite as objectionable as that now in use.

There are certainly some serious objections to its being adopted. It would give to the boroughs and towns an undue advantage in the selection of candidates over the large and thinly populated districts. On occasions the whole vote of the boroughs might be got together to secure the nomination of a favorite candidate, while it is unreasonable to expect that such townships as Hanover or New Sewickley, can at any time get out over half of their voters to a primary meeting. Another objection is, that under the popular system there would be temptations to commit little frauds under cover of voting by proxy, &c., &c., at any rate disappointed candidates and their friends, would suspect, and charge frauds where there had been nothing at all unfair. We all know that candidates when canvassing the county previous to the primary meetings, *are led to expect more support than they can possibly obtain*. Again, the number of candidates is so large that the returns would be troublesome to count, and where the contest was a close one, the footings would have to be run up two or three times to make sure that no errors had been made.

I beg leave to offer for the consideration of the electors of the county, a plan which in my judgment, is free from most of the objections urged against both the present and popular system.

Let the number of delegates from each Election district as apportioned by the county committee, remain as at present; and for all purposes of organizing the convention, passing resolutions &c., &c., let the vote be taken as we have been accustomed to have it taken, but in the selection of candidates for office let each district cast as many votes as the whole number of Republican votes cast at the previous general election *divided by ten*,—thus a district containing fifty republican voters would be entitled to five votes in convention. A district of one hundred voters ten votes, for fractions, of five or over, one additional vote.

With such a system as this, every district in the county would have a nominating power exactly equal to its elective strength. Can the smaller districts reasonably ask for more? Can it be expected that the larger districts will be satisfied with anything less?

Respectfully yours,

BENJ. WILDE.

New Brighton, May 18, 1868.

The Capitol—Our Candidates Serenaded—Grant Makes a Speech—His Past Action his Guarantee for the Future—Speech of Speaker Colfax.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, 11:30 P. M., May 22, 1868.

The Republicans of this city gave General Grant and Speaker Colfax a serenade this evening, and thus opened the campaign of 1868. Two or three thousand persons were out, among them being many ladies, and the affair passed off in the most delightful manner. The crowd assembled at the Baltimore depot and from that point, led by two bands, proceeded to the residence of General Grant, where about one thousand individuals were gathered. The General, in response to calls, appeared in the door of his house, surrounded by a large number of friends, among whom were several members of Congress. The introduction to the serenaders was made by Governor Boutwell, who briefly and eloquently alluded to the General's military career and his high qualities of wisdom and patriotism. He told him he would have to meet in the coming contest the same classes, with some honorable exceptions, that opposed him during the war for the Union, and congratulated the country on having chosen a leader of such high character and sound judgment. The General was evidently much embarrassed when it came his turn to speak, but the words he said were apt and characteristic, and when he modestly closed with the idea that his action in the past must be his guarantee for the future, there was a hearty and unanimous cheer of "That's right," with much shouting, clapping of hands and expressions of confidence and good feeling.

The doors of the General's parlor were then thrown open, and everybody went in to pay his personal respects to the next President and his wife.

From General Grant's the serenading party went to the residence of Speaker Colfax, a mile or more away, and that gentleman, in response to the cry of "Three cheers for Schuyler Colfax, our next Vice President," came to his door and was introduced to the gathering by Congressman Pike, of Maine, in a few properly chosen words. His response was of about five minutes length, and is characterized as one of the finest speeches ever made in Washington on such an occasion. The crowd applauded him loudly at many points, and every body seemed much impressed with his feeling and earnestness. Here, as at General Grant's, the doors were thrown open, and men and woman passed in and shook hands with Mr. Colfax.

The proceedings of the evening closed at eleven o'clock, everything having been carried through with heartiness and enthusiasm.

SPEECH OF GEN. GRANT.

Gen. Grant said:—Gentleman, being entirely unaccustomed to public speaking and without a desire to cultivate that power, [laughter] it is impossible for me to find appropriate language to thank you for this demonstration. All that I can say is this, that to whatever position I may be called by your will, I shall endeavor to discharge its duties with fidelity and honesty of purpose and rectitude. Of the performance of public duties you will have to judge for yourselves by my record before you.

Three cheers were then given for General Grant. Hundreds of the crowd then entered the house and congratulated the General.

The procession then moved to the residence of Speaker Colfax. Calls having been made for him, he appeared at the door of his residence, in company with representative Pike, of Maine, who in a few remarks introduced Mr. Colfax. The latter said:

SPEECH OF MR. COLFAX.

My friends, I thank you with all the emotions of a grateful heart for this flattering manifestation of your confidence and regard. I congratulate you on the auspicious opening of the eventful campaign on which we are entering. In the Chicago Convention, representing the entire continental area of the Republic, every State, every territory every district and every delegate from ocean to ocean, declares that our first and only choice for President was Ulysses S. Grant. [Great applause.] Brave and yet unassuming, reticent and yet who if necessary is firm as the eternal hills [applause]; with every thought and hope and aspiration for his country with modesty only equalled by his merits, it is not extravagant for me to say that he is to-day the man of all other men in the land—first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen [Great applause.] His name is the very synonym of victory, and he will lead the Union posts to triumph at the polls as he led the Union armies to triumph in the field. But greater even than the conqueror of Vicksburg and the destroyer of the rebellion, is the glorious inspiration of our noble principles. Animated by the sublime truths of the Declaration of Independence, our banner bears an inscription more magnetic than the names of its standard bearers, which the whole world can see as it floats to the breeze—liberty and loyalty, justice and public safety. Defying all prejudices, we are for uplifting the lowly and protecting the oppressed. [Applause.] History records to the immortal honor of our organization, that it saved the nation and emancipated a race. We struck the fetters from the limbs of the slave, and lifted millions up to the glorious sunlight of Liberty. We placed the emancipated slave on his feet as a man, and put into his right hand the ballot to protect his manhood and rights. We staked our political existence on the reconstruction of the revolted States on the sure and eternal corner stone of loyalty, and we shall triumph. I know there is no holiday contest before us, but with energy and zeal, with principles that humanity will prove, and I believe that God will bless, we shall go through the contest conquering and to conquer, and on the fourth day of March next the people's champion will be borne by the people's votes to yonder White House, that I regret to say is now dishonered by its unworthy occupant. Then, with peace and confidence, we may expect our beloved country to enter upon a career of prosperity which shall eclipse the most brilliant annels of the past. I bid you God-speed in this work, and now good night.

Applause followed the conclusion of Mr. Colfax's speech, and the band played an appropriate air. Many persons in the crowd entered the dwelling and extended their congratulations.

New Advertisements.

STRAY COLT.

CAME TO THE PREMISES OF THE SUBSCRIBER, in Brighton township, Beaver county, on the 9th of May, an iron gray mare colt, about 2 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take away.

may27'68:3t. HAYS BURFORD.

Oil Tools, Engine, Boiler, &c., For Sale.

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 6TH, 1868, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., at Untonville; being the property of the BRITISH CREEK OIL COMPANY. Terms made known on day of sale

By order of the President.

my27'68:2t JOHN BOREN, Sec'y. (*Local* copy.)

Richard W. Reisinger vs. Robert Clark. } IN THE COURT OF COMMON Pleas of Beaver county No. 110, Sept. Term, 1862.

Foreign attachment, assumpsit, plaintiffs claim founded on note of defendant, dated August 26, 1861, for $1018 00. April 26, 1865, judgment against defendant on default. May 25, 1865, rule for Prothonotary to assess damages, &c.

Notice is hereby given that the Prothonotary of said Court will assess plaintiff's damages, at his office, in Beaver, on Friday the 10th day of July, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

may27'68:tf. JOHN CAUGHEY, Pro'y.

A. McFarland vs. David Daniels. } IN THE COURT OF COMMON Pleas of Beaver county, No. 25 of Mar. T, 1865, Foreign Attachment case.

Plaintiff's claim founded on Book account against defendant for $125 58. Emily Campbell summoned as garnishee. Nov 25, 1865, Judgment against defendant on default. May 23, 1868, Rule for Prothonotary to assess damages.

Notice is hereby given that the Prothonotary of said court will assess plaintiff's damages at his office, in Beaver, on Friday the 10th day of July, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

may27'68:tf. JOHN CAUGHEY, Pro'y.

J. S. WINANS,

DEALER IN

Hardware,

Iron, Nails, Glass, and Agricultural Implements.

BUILDER'S HARDWARE, MECHANIC'S TOOLS, always kept on hand.

Also, agent for the **WORLD'S REAPER AND MOWER, OHIO MOWER** and the **TORNADO THRESHER.**

☞ East side Broadway, New Brighton, Pa.

may27'68.

Beaver Drug Store,

THOS. A. ANDERSON.

DRUGGIST!

Corner 3d St. and Diamond,

BEAVER, PA.

INVITES THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC generally to a full assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES. Putty, Window Glass, &c.

In fact everything usually kept in a well appointed Drug and Chemical Store, all of which will be sold at the lowest possible figures consistent with a due regard for quality.

We hope by strict and careful attention to business to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us.

may27'68:tf. THOS. A. ANDERSON.

WALL PAPER!
WALL PAPER!
WALL PAPER!

Oil Cloths!
Oil Cloths!
Oil Cloths!

CARPETS!
CARPETS!
CARPETS!

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND ROLLS OF WALL PAPER just received, and will be sold lower than can be purchased elsewhere, at

B. MULHEIM'S,

Bridgewater, Pa.,

Direct from England, bearing the original packages. Also, Window Shades, Satchels, Trunks, Stereoscopic Views of all places of interest in the country and upon the continent.

I respectfully give notice to all to call and see the large and well selected Stock of general VARIETY GOODS.

Included in above, we have Looking Glasses, Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloths, &c., of beautiful design and pattern.

B. MULHEIM.

mar11'68:1y

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BOOKS FOR public subscription to the Stock of the Beaver Falls Gas Company will be and remain open at the Huron House, in New Brighton, Penna., from 10 o'clock A. M., until 3 o'clock P. M., daily, during Five days from, and inclusive of, Tuesday, June 2d, 1868.

By order of the Commissioners.

EDWARD BINNS, Sec'y.

my20'68.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR PUTTING ON a shingle or slate roof on the Beaver "Seminary & Institute." Bidders to do the necessary brick work, and furnish all materials, which are to be of first quality. A suitable cornice will be required. Proposals will be received till the 1st of June. Any information can be had of Prof. Taylor.

J. F. DRAVO, Chairman of Com.

my20'68:2.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE FOLLOWING Administration and Guardian Accounts, which have been passed and filed in the Register's office, of Beaver county, Pa., will take notice that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, to be held at Beaver, on Wednesday the 10th day of June, A. D., 1868, for confirmation and allowance.

The first and final account of Geo. Arbuckle, Adm'r, of the estate of James Arbuckle, dec'd.

The account of Jordon C. Nye, Guardian of Samuel Mace, Jr., minor children of Samuel Mace, Sr., dec'd.

Final account of Adam Freshkun, Guardian of Adam Rember, minor son of Geo. Rember, dec'd.

First and final account of Thos. Hays, Executor of the last will of Sarah A. Alexander, dec'd.

Account of J. Swearingen, Guardian of Mary M. Reed, minor daughter of Samuel Reed, dec'd.

The final account of Thos. Todd and Wm. M. Dodds, Executors of the last will of John Dodds, dec'd.

The final account of Elizabeth Burns, Executrix of the last will of Jas. Burns, dec'd., who was Guardian of the estate of Joseph M. McIlvaine.

The final account of A. D. Gilliland, Adm'r. of the estate of O. M. Stewart, dec'd.

The partial account of Joseph Britain, Executor of the last will of William Britain, dec'd.

The first and final account of John Mauke, Executor of the last will of Jos. Billmeyer, dec'd.

The final account of A. D. Gilliland, Adm'r. of the estate of M. Gilliland, dec'd.

The first and final account of Samuel Shafer, Adm'r. of the estate of Mary Shafer, dec'd.

The final account of R. S. Hall and Jas. Orr, Administrators of the estate of John B. Hall, dec'd.

The final account of John Reeves and Wm. Henry, Executors of the last will of James Scott, dec'd.

The final account of Abram Thomas, Administrator of the estate of Andrew Thomas, dec'd.

The first and final account of R. Stefanfeld, Adm'r. of the estate of Solomon Hirsberg, dec'd.

The final account of J. C. Nye, Administrator of the estate of Martha Mace, dec'd.

The account of Fergus McClelland, Guardian of David M. Clark, minor son of John Clark, dec'd.

The accounts of James Knight, Guardian of Elizabeth and Almira Knight, minor children of David Knight, dec'd.

The final account of Isaac Riley and A. F. Smith, Executors of the last will of Jas. Livezey, dec'd.

The final account of Geo. W. Hamilton and John Allison, Administrators of the estate of John R. Shannon, dec'd.

The first and final account of Geo. S. Barker, Administrator of the estate of David Hoops, dec'd.

The account of Jesse McCandless and Andrew McGaffick, surviving Executors of the last will and testament of Benj. McCandless, dec'd.

The final account of Nathan Eakin, Admr. of the estate of James Murray, dec'd.

D. SINGLETON, Register.

my13'68.

TO BRIDGE CONTRACTORS.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, BEAVER, May 12th, '68.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office by the Board of County Commissioners until, Friday, June 5th, 1868, 12 M.

For the superstructure through or [illegible] and east [illegible] for a b

The Beaver Argus.

BEAVER, MAY 27, 1868.

Local and Miscellaneous.

The ARGUS has now a larger circulation than any paper published in the county. Advertisers will promote their own interests by bearing this in mind.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One square—10 lines...	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00	10 00
Two squares.....	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three squares.....	5 00	6 00	9 00	11 00	18 00
Four squares.....	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	21 00
One-fourth column.....	7 00	10 00	13 50	16 50	25 00
One-half column.....	10 00	14 00	17 00	25 00	40 00
One column.....	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	75 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$3 00
Special Notices, per line,.....10
Payments to be made Quarterly, except Transient Advertising, which must be paid in Advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending on the 23d of May, 1868:

		7. A. M.	2. P. M.	9 P. M.
May	17,	63 deg.	65 deg.	57 deg.
"	18,	53 deg.	46 deg.	43 deg.
"	19,	53 deg.	61 deg.	49 deg.
"	20,	57 deg.	71 deg.	56 deg.
"	21,	61 deg.	71 deg.	57 deg.
"	22,	56 deg.	66 deg.	54 deg.
"	23,	61 deg.	63 deg.	52 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

Wm. Bingham, Jr., 70 Fifth street, Chronicle building, Pittsburgh, is the authorized agent for THE ARGUS in that city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The attention of the public is directed to the following new advertisements, which appear for the first time in THE ARGUS to-day.

Legal Notice—John Caughey.
Strayed Colt—Hays Harford.
For Sale—John Boren, Sec'y.
Hardware, &c.—J. S. Winans.
Drug Store—Thos. A. Anderson.
Special Notices—J. H. Bence.
Special Notices—R. A. Wilson.
Legal Notice—John Caughey.

Fishing.—The fishing fever which prevailed in Beaver some time ago, still rages with the old violence. For some time fishing was carried on without much success, but now the "tables have turned" and we notice fishermen from Beaver frequently carry home quite a number—mostly salmon—which they catch along the river.

Ratification Meeting in New Brighton.—Our Republican friends in New Brighton held a ratification meeting in that place on last Monday evening. We have not heard who the speakers were on the occasion. The audience, we have no doubt, was a large one, as every person, save the cops, are delighted with the nominations of Grant and Colfax for President and Vice President. Roll on the ball.

Somewhat Complimentary.—A leading and highly respectable citizen, of this county, in writing to us last Friday on a business matter, concludes his note in this wise:

"N. B.—I have been much pleased with your arguments, and the stand you have taken in favor of the Popular Vote for nominations, and as a citizen and Republican, I thank you for it."

Look out for Thieves.—We have heard of several attempts within the last few weeks of persons trying to break into houses in this place and vicinity at night for purposes of robbery. In two or three instances they have been overheard, and driven away.—Get your revolvers in shooting order, and "give them fits" whenever you can. They deserve no quarter and should receive none.

Honors to the Gallant Dead.—A general order was issued some few weeks ago by General John A. Logan, Commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic of the United States, requiring each post of that organization to meet on next Saturday, and in a body visit the cemeteries within their reach for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of those who fell while defending the country in the late war. This custom is now initiated with a view of keeping it up from year to year so long as a single soldier of the war remains alive.

In the county there are three Posts—one in Beaver, one in New Brighton and one in Rochester. They are all in a thriving condition, and on next Saturday, each one will in one way or another, carry the above order into effect. Owing to the lateness of its appearance we presume that for this year at least, the ceremonies in this place will be conducted with as little public display as possible. All soldiers and sailors, whether members of the G. A. R.'s or not are given a general invitation to be present and participate in the proceedings.

Seizure of Whisky Barrels.—On Monday morning last, while Mr. Caton, distiller, of Amwell township, was loading into his wagon sixteen empty whisky barrels which he claimed to have purchased of Mr. Teasdale, who lately kept the Iron Front saloon, it was observed that the Inspector's marks had not been obliterated as required by law, and this fact being communicated to Deputy Collector Bell, that officer appeared on the ground and seized the barrels which under the law will be forfeited to the Government. Mr. Caton remonstrated against the seizure, but proceeded forthwith to obliterate the marks, but the sale having been consummated before the obliteration took place, there was nothing left to Mr. Bell but to make the seizure and report the case to his next superior officer and also to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The act of Congress of the 31st of March, 1868, imposes a penalty of not less than $1000 nor more than $5000 and not less than six months nor more than three years imprisonment upon every officer who having knowledge or information of any violation of the revenue law, shall fail to report the same as above stated.—*Washington Reporter.*

The Corn Crop.—The corn crop has several formidable enemies to contend with, says the Germantown *Telegraph*, and among them is what is commonly called the white grub, which damages the crop seriously. One of the best and most judicious remedies, perhaps the very best ever suggested, is the application of salt as soon as the plant makes its appearance above the ground. Take one part common salt, and three parts plaster gypsum, and apply about a tablespoonful around each hill, and it will be found to be a sure protection. The mixture should not come in contact with the sprouts, as it may destroy them.—This method has been tried over and over again by some of the best farmers of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Jersey, and when properly applied has never failed to be perfectly successful. We hope old farmers who have reason to fear the depredations of the grub this season, will try this mixture, leaving a few alternate rows of corn without the salt, and communicate to us the result. We are aware some writers say salt has no effect upon vermin, but we speak in this matter on the best authority.

Salt is also a protection against the cut worm. So much corn will be planted very late this season, it is advisable to protect it as much as possible. The pinery and salt are good fertilizers as well as insect preventatives.

New Brighton News.—A correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, writing from New Brighton on the 20th inst, speaks of that place as follows:

"New Brighton is a stirring village of about three thousand inhabitants, and boasts of having two woolen factories, one ax factory, three grist mills, one saw mill, two *planing mills*, *one machine shop*, one paint manufactory, one scouring establishment and nine churches.

The Methodist Episcopal congregation have almost finished a fine brick church, eighty feet in length by sixty feet in width, at an estimated cost of twenty-five thousand dollars. Rev. Mills is the pastor.

The Presbyterian congregation, not wishing to be in the background in having a comfortable church to worship in, have under roof an elegant structure of stone, one hundred and twenty feet in length and seventy-five feet in width. This building will cost fifty thousand dollars, and will be finished the coming summer.

Whilst all the orthodox churches are fully represented here, the Latter Day Saints have also obtained a foothold, they being an organization of eight or ten Mormon families in this community.

The general appearance of the crops is promising.—The fruit thus far is uninjured, and if not affected by late frosts or mildew in the later stage of the fruit, will give a prolific yield.

A comfortable feeling exists among the people regarding the action of the United States Senate, sitting in account of impeachment, in acquitting the miscreant Johnson.

X.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 21ST, 1868.

Dear Argus: Your columns of last week were read, and thinking a letter from the National Capitol would not be taken amiss, I write you some of the events disturbing the political arena of to-day.

Of course you are already aware of the action of the Senate on the 11th article which is considered by almost all as a test vote. The voting on that day was watched with breathless attention. Senators were scrutinized, especially those undecided ones, from both gallery and floor. None daring to express their feelings of approbation or dissatisfaction, by even a movement or the galleries would be ordered to be cleared.

Chicago is now the theatre of action. Hourly dispatches are arriving here announcing the progress of the convention. While all unite for Grant as candidate for President, there is a tremendous effort to have a responsible Vice President; that we may not have a return of the bitter trial of a traitor to the people who elected him, as we have had in Andrew Johnson.

It is a matter at once astonishing and grieving to the Radical Northern people to find Salmon P. Chase occupying the position he does to-day. It is publicly known that he has used his social position to influences these doubtful Senators. As soon as it became known that a Senator was undecided on impeachment he was invited to dine with the Chief Justice, to ride with him; was nurtured by him until the vacillating Senator was no longer a doubtful one. Let any district Judge abuse his judicial office as has the Judge of this impeachment court; and he would expose himself to the just censure of the people.

Let me quote from the *Chronicle*:

"The conduct of Chief Justice Chase since he commenced plotting for the Presidency has been such as to disgust every man who has the slightest regard for the dignity appertaining to the judicial office. Never has ambition more completely blinded a man to the requirements of decency or honor than in the case of the *Chief Justice*."

Finding that Grant possessed the love and confidence of the Republican and Radical party, there was no hope for him in the party whose ideas he had advanced, whose principles he had supported so successful for many years, he is willing to sacrifice all his reputation of the past, to his ambition for the future, and becomes a conservative.

Oh, wad some power the gift to gie us,
To see ourselves as others see us,
It wad fra' many a blunder free us,
And foolish notion.

So Salmon P. Chase announces his intention of becoming a candidate for the Presidency on the Democratic ticket, and if that fails he will appear as an independent candidate, which every good Republican must always condemn. Independent tickets are always ruinous to candidates, as well as injurious to parties.

The managers are making an endeavor to ferret out the alleged influence brought to bear on the recreant Senators. They have brought on the stand a C. W. Woolley, who had drawn $23,000 from the First National Bank of Washington, D. C., and had been known to have offered $2,500 of it toward influencing Senatorial votes in favor of acquittal, through Judge Blackman of Ohio, who refused to receive it. After accounting for $9,000 the remaining $16,000 are yet to find out.—Woolley refused at first to account at all for it, but, on being compelled, asserted he had sent it to Sheridan Shook, New York, for safe keeping; having previously testified to having sent it to Peter Shaneba, of Cincinnati. This is known to be a contradiction, and the whole a fabrication of the grossest kind, as the managers received a dispatch from Shook denying the receipt of any such money. The investigation is not yet ended; as I see by the papers, there are quite a number subpœnaed to appear to-day.

The final vote on impeachment will be taken on Tuesday the 26th inst. W. A. A.

Editor Argus: As you have always taken an interest in the Public School of this place, at least since my acquaintance with you, I feel free to ask you to give space in the *Argus* for a short notice of the school, as many of its friends would read, with interest, *any thing that has been done for the good* of their children; and certainly they would rejoice to know that they are doing well; therefore, to you and all whom it *may* interest, I direct these lines, hoping that, if parents have not time to visit schools very frequently, they will at least feel assured that we are still alive to the welfare of those committed to our care; and that they are respectfully invited to come and see for themselves; and encourage us and their dear children in our pleasant but arduous duties. I have the pleasure of saying that our school has opened quite auspiciously; and I am gratified that I can say of my own immediate charge, that never since my connection with the school, have I been so well pleased as at the present. The general interest manifested by the pupils in their work, is commendable; and their general deportment likewise, is good. I say the same of *all* the departments of the school *so far as my own observation* has gone; and from all I have learned from my assistant teachers.

But especially do I take pleasure in noticing the interest taken by Rev. J. K. Miller, in the school. He has been kind enough to leave, in my possession, four very nice Bibles, worth about five dollars, also a valuable work on Mechanics, to be given as rewards of merit to the scholars who, by commendable conduct during the present term of school, shall prove themselves most worthy. He, likewise, tells me that he is going to leave some Merit cards and books, with the teachers of the other departments for a similar purpose. This gentleman has the hearty thanks of all the teachers for his truly benevolent donation; and the writer hopes he may be abundantly rewarded by Him who taketh cognizance of *even* a cup of water, given in His name. B. B. L.

Insure with the Ætna, Hartford.—The Ætna Insurance Company has been transacting the business of Insurance extensively for nearly half a century and has during that time passed through almost every phase of experience, and acquired an amount of practical information not surpassed by any similar corporation. The mass of statistical record accumulated in the transaction of so large a business and for so long a time, furnishes a reliable basis for calculating fair rates for future operations.

"It is *apparent* economy, but real imprudence, to seek for *cheap* or *low* rates, irrespective of character or standing. The only legitimate result of insuring property at *inadequate rates*, is bankruptcy to the underwriter, and, perhaps, to the insured also. When a Company offers to insure at too low a rate, disappointment and failure are just as certain as personal extravagance—beyond one's income—is next door to poverty and want. An Insurance Company has no power to produce money by magic; there is no mystery in their transactions; the same law is as essential to their prosperity as to individuals; *their income must exceed their expenditures*, or they will have an early insolvency, and be consigned to the tomb of the Capulets."

The difference between cheap insurance and cheap goods is this. When a man buys cheap goods he *has* them. Good, bad or indifferent, he HAS them, and knows just the value of his purchase; but when he gets an insurance policy, he may wait one, two, ten, twenty years, or longer, until the day of fire, trouble and calamity, before he can test the value of his purchase. When that day arrives he will not regret having adopted the part of wisdom in protecting himself with a reliable ÆTNA policy.

It is the beneficent aim of insurance to equalize and distribute loss; so that calamities, instead of falling with crushing weight upon the few, shall be easily borne by the many.

Insurance creates independence; a person pays for his own indemnity, and need not be a tax on his friends.

If a proper estimate is formed of the ruin and destruction occasioned by the burning of TWENTY-TWO MILLION DOLLARS of property, among people in every grade and position, in amounts large and small, under every conceivable circumstance, it will give a correct idea of the Company's good works, and the value of genuine underwriting. *The best is the cheapest.*

The burning of $80,000,000 to $100,000,000, of property the past year, makes it imperative on property holders to consider the reliability of the Company in which they insure, and should be sufficient to claim immediate attention from every cautious and sensible property owner to the great importance of not neglecting the subject of Insurance, if it has been overlooked.

DEBTS ARE DANGEROUS.

Dwellings, Out-Buildings and contents are insured in the most favorable manner for a term of five years or less.

Fire and Inland Navigation Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profit. See advertisement in another column. 1w.

Union Republican County Convention.

—The Union Republican voters of Beaver County are requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections in the several Boroughs and Townships, on

SATURDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF MAY, 1868, and appoint Delegates to a county Convention, to be held on

MONDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE,

at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, Assembly, District Attorney, County Commissioner, Poor House Director, Auditor, Coroner and Trustees of Academy.

The primary meetings in the townships will be between the hours of 2 and 7 o'clock p. m., and in the boroughs between the hours of 7 and 9 p. m.

In obedience to a resolution of County Convention the voters of the several districts are requested to instruct their delegates on the question of adopting the popular vote system in nominating candidates for the future.

The voting for candidates in the different districts shall be by ballot. Each candidate must procure the printing and attend to the circulation of his ow tickets.

By order of Co. Committee.
D. L. IMBRIE, Chairman.

The Districts are entitled to Delegates as follows:

Baden bor	2	Independence	2
Beaver bor	4	Marion	3
Borough tp	3	Moon	3
Bridgewater	4	New Brighton, 1st ward	3
Big Beaver	3	2d "	3
Brighton	3	3d "	3
Chippewa	3	New Sewickly	3
Darlington	4	New Galilee bor	2
Economy	2	North Sewickley	3
Fallston	2	Ohio	4
Franklin	2	Patterson	3
Freedom bor	2	Phillipsburg	3
Freedom dist	2	Pulaski	3
Green	5	Rochester bor	4
Frankfort	3	Rochester tp	3
McGuire	3	Raccoon	4
Hopewell	3	South Beaver	4
Industry	3	St. Clair bor	2

Announcements.

We are requested to announce the names of the following persons as candidates for the several offices for which they are named:

FOR CONGRESS,
MICHAEL WEYAND, of Beaver.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
THOMAS NICHOLSON, of Frankfort.

FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
J. R. HARRAH, of Borough tp.
JOHN B. YOUNG, of Rochester
WM. S. MORLAN, of New Brighton.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
DAVID W. SCOTT, of Brighton tp.
ENOCH RICHARDSON, of Ohio tp.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
S. A. DICKEY, of Bridgewater.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,
SAMUEL GIBSON, of Brighton tp.
JOHN SLENTZ, of Ohio tp.

FOR AUDITOR,
WILLIAM THOMAS, of Chippewa tp.
SAMUEL McFARLAND, of Ohio tp.

FOR CORONER,
WILLIAM BARNES, of Bridgewater.

FOR TRUSTEES OF ACADEMY,
SAMUEL MAGAW, of New Brighton
RICHEY EAKIN, of Brighton tp.

Rally Around the Flag, Boys!—Hold it high up, with the same strong arms which struck the rebels down, with the same unfaltering loyalty which never, in the darkest hours, despaired of the Republic, with the same ringing cheers which have, more than once, sent confusion to the ranks of traitors, a thrill of joy through patriot breasts, hope and the confident assurance of victory to those who grieved over the nation's wounds!

Let the old flag wave, boys, free in the purest air of a regenerated land, and leading the columns of the Union as "John Brown's soul goes marching on!"

Let it float over a people whom no power of rebellion can daunt, whom the arts of no treason can beguile, whom no false counsels can seduce, whom no sophistries can reconcile to an oblivion of the past, with its dear but sad memories of sacrifice and suffering.

Let the old flag wave, in its beauty and glory, over the compact columns of the Union's defenders, prompt and faithful in hours of danger, whether from secret conspirators or open foes.

Rally, boys, around the same old flag, which now heads the array for GRANT, COLFAX and the Union.—*Pitts. Gazette.*

Special Order No. 1.—The Officers and Comrades of Post 113 G. A. R., of Rochester, are requested to meet in their hall on next Thursday evening, May 28, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is required, as there is important business to be transacted.

By order of
G. AVERILL PENDLETON, P. C.
Attest,
DANIEL STEINER, P. A.

It is reported at Washington that JOHNSON'S acquittal with the eleventh article has cost the whisky ring three millions of dollars. They could well afford to pay it, and more, to keep him as their screen for nine months longer. It is worthy of note that the investigation into the job is already bearing its first fruits. Read the $25,000 Woolley exposure.—*Pitts. Gazette.*

Attention Post 99.—The members of Post 99 G. A. R., of Beaver, Pa., are earnestly requested to meet at their Hall, in Beaver, on Wednesday evening, MAY 27, at 7½ P. M. As business of importance will be brought before the Post, it is desired that every member be present at the meeting.

By order of
JAS. DARRAGH, P. C.
D. D. JOHNSTON, P. A.

Gen. Grant is said to be in hourly receipt of telegrams from all quarters, pledging him such a vote as never was given before the re-election of Abraham Lincoln.

Extract from the Minutes of the I. O. of G. T., May 18, 1868.—*Resolved*, That we return our earnest thanks to the citizens of Beaver and vicinity for the generous patronage extended to the Concerts given by our Order.

To the Commissioners for the free use of the Court House for the occasion.

To the Rochester Brass Band and the Beaver String Band for their valuable services, so highly appreciated by the large audiences in attendance.

To the editors of the Beaver papers for aid freely given through the columns of the same.

JOHN F. DRAVO, W. C. T.

Stolen.—The person that took a fancy bonnet out of J. H. Bence's show window, the other day, and forgot to pay for it, will do well by returning it, or its price, or stand an exposure, as her name is well known.

J. H. BENCE.

The key-note of the Chicago Convention was struck by General Carl Schurz—himself a famous radical—in his speech immediately after the opening, when he spoke as follows: "*Let not passion, inflamed by the stinging disappointment in this hour, however keen our sense of wrong may be, carry us beyond the bounds of wisdom and self-respect.*

It is a gratifying and significant fact that our National securities have advanced since the Chicago Convention. With the curse of Johnsonism removed, and Grant and Colfax at the head of an administration, we shall have stability, honesty and economy. These, with the development of our resources stimulated by sound legislation, our country will enter on an unexampled career of prosperity. The people realize this, and it is but natural that the National credit should improve under the prospect.—*Pitts. Com.*

The dissolution of the political firm of Chase and Greeley has been announced, owing to the unendurable disgust of the junior partner. The business will be continued, however, under the title of Chase & Johnson, office in the White House building.

When the Congregational Association of Michigan received the news that Grant and Colfax had been nominated, the regular exercises were suspended, and the standard doxology of the Church was sung amid the greatest enthusiasm.

Marriages.

ROSENSTEEL—LESLIE—At Rochester, Pa., May 8th, 1868, by Rev. Louis Paine, Mr. Rufus Rosensteel, to Miss Amanda Leslie, both of Rochester, Pa.

MEDICAL.

BEAVER, MAY 18, 1868.

Mr. Editor: The Beaver Co. Medical Society met as usual in Rochester, at the Doncaster House. W. J. Langfitt in the chair.

Dr. Jackson, delegate to American Medical Association, made a very interesting report of the proceedings of that body.

Dr. G. W. Langfitt read the usual essay, which on motion of Dr. Cunningham was furnished to the Secretary for publication. It is appended.

Dr. Jackson handed in a written communication on Spotted fever, and spoke of his own sufferings when attacked by it. An interesting discussion as to the nature and treatment of the disease followed, from which the following conclusions are deduced:

Spotted fever is a bad name. The spots attending the disease are the consequence of debility in the blood vessels, whereby the blood corpuscles are permitted to exude through the walls of the capillaries. These spots are not peculiar to this disease, but are attendant on many others, and may be present in any case where there is a broken down condition of the blood.

So also, we may have this fever without any spots at all. The proper name of the disease is Inflamation of the brain and spinal cord. The question discussed in the society was whether the Antiphlogistic or stimulating treatment was the proper one.

Dr. McKinney moved a fee bill be adopted, as the Society was working without one. Lost. A motion for each member to subscribe $5.00 towards the library, was on motion of Dr. Cunningham laid over until next meeting.

"Self Culture of Physicians."

READ BY DR. G. W. LANGFITT.

With the attainment of their degree from a Medical College, great or small, famous or otherwise, some at least, of the new made "Doctors" think that "the book may close over the lessons that are said" and henceforth their chief duty is to put in practice the professional knowledge already acquired; or if this creed may not be translated into conduct thus early in their career, there is great danger that it will be at a subsequent period when they observe the pecuniary success of a horde of ignorant, but shrewd and unscrupulous adventurers in medicine. Hence their meager libraries scarcely increase from college days at the rate of a book a year—a single medical journal—with easy reading" more than "*extra*" their thirst for improvement, and hours that should be spent in the diligent increase of their professional knowledge are frittered away in giving or receiving the visits of gossiping idlers, or playing "store box" statesman, intriguing for petty offices or begging political position, or driving cheap bargains in horses or hogs, in stocks or bonds.

Now one great reason for the slow advance of medicine, and for the low esteem in which the public often hold the office of the physician is the want of hearty and entire consecration to their chosen work, on the part of medical men themselves. While some of them are the merest "*bread and butter*" practitioners—dollars and *cents ruling their professional lives*. It is a sad thing when such an one is called "*doctor*" for he is often "a pestilent fellow," disturbing professional peace and degrading professional character; alienating this physician from that one, and depreciating the abilities of a third in order to attain petty practice or seeking the same end by cunning use of political or religious prejudices; in any way in short, but by faithful study. The truth is that those who become "*doctors*" for the purpose of making money, could find many other occupations that would pay them better.—Would that some Good-man might cast out forever the money-changers and pill-peddlers from the *temple of medicine*. However, it is not unto these we write, but rather unto those who are constantly striving for larger knowledge and a higher culture, and who feel that not to advance is a crime against humanity.

The importance of self-culture can not be too strongly enforced. A culture which neither *schools nor* books nor medical association alone can give us.—But unto which all of these essentially conduce our knowledge thus acquired must be enriched and made fruitful by reflection and by personal experience; and on the other hand, years of experience without such knowledge and reflection, are little better than water poured upon the sand—or as barren as the rocks in whose depths the sun's rays "quicken" no living germ. We are to be fruitful, multiply and replenish the earth with medical knowledge and skill.

But it is not of that culture relating only to intellectual attainments—attainments that may perish if they do not progress—greater tact in the discrimination of disease and in the application of remedies we wish especially to speak, but rather the culture of the moral and emotional nature, and the æsthetic development which we are apt to neglect, if not practically ignore, but which are necessary for the complete medical character.

The everlasting hills are very firm upon their foundation, even though no verdure should clothe their rugged slopes, or forests crown their lofty summits; and so a physician may be very strong—strong in diagnosis and therapeutics—and yet be destitute of, or at least deficient in those qualities which win the hearts of sufferers and make his presence in the sick room a benediction—destitute of thorough conscientiousness, of quick and hearty sympathy, of kind and gentle manners.

Very rarely do we meet a medical man in hospital or private practice, ranting and raving at his patients, seasoning his prescriptions with oaths, rude threats and harsh commands, who is regardless of the physical or mental pain he may cause his unfortunate victims, and on the contrary, so far as our own observation goes, those who are the highest in our profession, those of the best knowledge and skill, and of the largest fame, have been *men* in whose benign faces and gracious manners could be read the deep sympathies which animated their hearts and whose every word and act testified to the most considerate regard for those who were called to endure physical suffering.

Nevertheless we we always careful while avoiding all harshness and unkindness, all rudeness of speech and coarseness of behavior, to cultivate their opposites? Does our frequent contact with suffering render us in the least indifferent to it?—so common and familiar as to be trivial—the moanings of disease and the shrieks of physical agony floating to our ears and waking no echo in the depths of our hearts? Do we weary of the thrice told—yea thousandth told tales of aches and pains, aches and pains that many a time we know are the just punishments of violated law—weary of them when our minds are oppressed with anxieties and our bodies tired with work and deprived of regular repose?

We know it is often hard to be patient at such times—to be kind and faithful and hopeful, and with words of sincere sympathy to cheer and strengthen the sufferers. And yet when we remember the command which comes from the highest christian authority—A command to which has found utterance by one of the best pagan philosophers—a rule which is golden for its preciousness and endurance—"*Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you.*" We may find light for our darkness and strength for our weakness.

For let the physician imagine himself in the sufferers stead and reflect what manner of man in feeling, speech and deed, he would desire his medical adviser to be; then fashion himself unto this model.

Physicians above all others should be "*gentlemen*," especially as the greater part of their practice is with those who are most sensitive to harsh or rude conduct; while women and children claim so large a share of our administration, it is peculiarly incumbent upon us to make our whole conduct such that it shall attract rather than repel these, and thus too, we will acquire a better knowledge of their diseases, and have better success in the treatment of those diseases.

The physician who daily adds to his store of professional knowledge constantly, cultivates his moral and emotional nature, laying upon the alter of medicine all the wealth of the heart and mind and life, and steadily pursuing one sacred purpose regardless of the passing malice of enemies, and the defection of false friends may never attain riches—these are the reward of very few *physicians*—but he will attain a character which in completeness of beauty and strength, glorifies humanity, and leave behind him when he departs to that land whose inhabitants are never sick, and where there is no more death—an example that shall kindle the zealous imitation of successors and a memory that shall be forever blessed.

G. W. LANGFITT.

Adjourned to meet at Brighton. D. A.
(*Local* please copy.)

Programme for Teachers' Institute.—

1. Select Reading, by Miss M. Anderson.
2. Query: Does the sun always rise directly in the east?
3. Class Drill (Grammar), by J. A. Sutherland.
4. Query: Why are the days longer at the Poles of the earth, than at the Equator?
5. Explanation of the principles which underlie Decimal Fractions, by B. B. Lakin.
6. Query: Why do the sun and moon appear smaller when near the meridian, than when near the horizon?
7. Reading Periodical, by Miss A. D. Leonard.
8. Query: Why do we see the sun in the morning while it is yet below the horizon?
9. There are twenty-two persons, men, women and children, who receive $20 in all; the men getting $3 each; the women $2.50 each, and the children 50 apiece. How many are there of each, and how many did each class receive?
10. Question for debate. Resolved, that, by society in general, wealth is preferred to education and refinement.

Performances interspersed with instrumental music. Institute will convene at the Public School building Thursday June 4th, at 7½ P. M.

BY COMMITTEE.

Professional Beggars.—Scarcely a day passes now but that some person, male or female, is seen upon our streets begging money. They are all strangers in this community, and four-fifths of them appear as hearty and as able to work as do those from whom they ask alms. At this season of the year, farmers and others need hands, and these strolling beggars could get employment at almost any time they asked for it.—Work, however, is not what they want. They would rather go from door to door, tell a sorrowful tale, and thus fleece the unsuspecting portion of the community of a part of their "stock." If all liberally disposed citizens would give only to those they know to be deserving of charity, we judge that it would not be long until the number of strange beggars now seen everywhere would materially decrease.

Special Notices.

The largest stock of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters ever brought to Beaver county, at R. A. Wilson's, No. 1, Diamond, Rochester, Pa.

Ladies should call at Bence's for their Millinery Goods, you can save money by so doing. New goods arriving daily.

Save your money, buy the best quality of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, at R. A. Wilson's, Diamond, Rochester, Pa.

Get your Hats or Bonnets done over, at Bence's, Beaver.

All work warranted, at R. A. Wilson's, Boot Shoe and Rubber Emporium.

75 cents will buy the latest style Ladies or Misses pearl straw Hats, at Bence's, Beaver.

Children's Balm and Gaiters, in endless variety, at R. A. Wilson's.

Best quality of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, at R. A. Wilson's, Diamond, Rochester, Pa.

"How ill white hairs become a fool and jester," said Henry IV. How ill, indeed they become any one when "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative" occasionally applied will keep the hair as fresh and glossy in old age as in youth. To this valuable article was rewarded the only prize medal over all competitors.—*Tri-States' Union.*

Great variety of Ladies,' Misses' and Children's Gaiters and Buls., at R. A. Wilson's, Diamond, Rochester, Pa.

Gents Gaiters and French Calf Boots, at R. A. Wilson's, Diamond, Rochester, Pa.

See one of the Prize Cups awarded to A Speer for his celebrated Port Grape Wine.—It is the best grape wine ever produced in this country, the standard wine for communion purposes, and the most beneficial for females and weakly persons. [1y.

Gaiters at all prices, at R. A. Wilson's, No. 1, Diamond, Rochester, Pa.

Latest style of Gaiters, of all kinds, at R. A. Wilson's, No. 1, Diamond, Rochester, Pa.

ROCHESTER

MARBLE WORKS!

W. H. Marshall,

DEALER IN

ITALIAN & AMERICAN MARBLE

AND

MANUFACTURER OF

MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, MARBLE MANTLES, STONE AND MARBLE POSTS FOR CEMETERY LOTS.

Grind Stones

Of a superior quality on hand.

ALSO

AGENT FOR THE

Phenix Hydraulic Cements.

ALL PERSONS DESIRING MONUMENTS OR Headstones, give us a call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. We have always on hand a large and superior stock of finished work, which we are selling lower than can be had in the city or can be had from strolling agents through the country. So beware of agents, call and examine for yourselves before purchasing.

feb 27'67:6m.

TINWARE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Tin, Copper & Sheet-Iron Ware.

I PROPOSE KEEPING CONSTANTLY ON HAND all kinds of TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE, which I will sell

AT THE LOWEST PRICE

Tin Roofing, Spouting & Job Work

Done to order in the best possible manner, and on shortest notice.

Using none but the best of material, and having none but the best of workmen,

WE WARRANT ALL WOR

SHOP ON THE LOWER END OF

Third Street

BEAVER, PA.

Give us a Call, and Examine our Stock.

Japanned ware kept constantly on hand.

O. H. ANSHUTZ.

STATE AND COUNTY TAX.

THE COUNTY TREASURER WILL ATTEND IN the several Townships and Boroughs, for the purpose of receiving the State and County taxes for the year 1868, at the times and places designated below, viz:

Hookstown,	July 6,	Hotel at Hookstown;
Hookstown & Greene,	7,	Hotel at Hookstown;
Hanover & Greene,	8,	Swearinger's B. S. shop;
Frankfort,	9,	R. Stevenson's;
Hanover,	10,	Reed's store;
Raccoon,	13,	Hall's store;
Independence,	14,	John Holmes';
do & Hopewell,	15,	J. Davis' store;
Hopewell,	16,	R. C. Scott's;
Moon,	17,	Wm. Elliott's;
Franklin,	20,	E. Autenrath's;

Payments can be made in the adjoining townships. All licenses must be paid before the 1st day of July.

E. BARNES, Treasurer.

apr2'68:3m.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

STRAYED FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, IN BEAver, Pa., on the 19th of April, a red cow, horned, with white face, some white on her belly and legs, about 8 years old, and giving some six quarts of milk per day.

Any person returning said cow to me or giving me information where she may be found, will be liberally rewarded.

MILTON REED.

my6'68:4t.

JOS. H. GREER,

ARCHITECT, MECHANICIAN,

AND

Engineer of Arts and Manufactures.

Office and Residence, ROCHESTER, PA.

FRESH ARRIVAL!

New Spring Goods!

NO ADVANCE.

FIRST OPENING

OF

SPRING GOODS FOR 1868

AT

F. A. Fortune's

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE,

IN THE DIAMOND

ROCHESTER PA.

NEW PRINTS,
NEW MUSLINS,
NEW CHECKS,
NEW GINGHAMS,
NEW DELAINES,
NEW COBURGS,
and PLAIDS.

ALSO,

Table Dinner Crash,
Red Flannels,
White Flannels,
Yellow Flannels,
Jeans,
Cassimeres,
Tweeds,
Drillings,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Skirts,
Balmoral Skirts,
Notions and Fancy Articles,
Trimmings,
Bonnet Ribbons,
Millinery Goods, &c.,

The above comprises the most complete Stock ever offered to the citizens of Beaver county, and we take pleasure in assuring our customers and those who may favor us with a call, that the above stock is as cheap as ever.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

F. A. Fortune's

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PA.

BIG SIGN Across the pavement.

COME EVERYBODY AND SECURE BARGAINS.

SHERIFF'S SALE

BY VIRTUE OF SUNDRY WRITS OF LEVARI Facias Fieri Facias and Venditios Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Beaver, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Sheriff's Office, in the borough of Beaver, in the county aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, June 6th, 1868,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

All right, title, interest and claim of defendants, of, in and to the following two lots of ground situate in the borough of Frankfort Springs, Beaver county, Pa., bounded on the north by the Presbyterian Church lot, east by John Ilice, south by Alexander Morrison's heirs, and west by the Washington Road; on which there is erected a large two-story double brick house arranged for two families, one frame and one log stable. Fruit trees on the lot and well of water convenient.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Breeden, at the suit of John McCracken.

NO. 2, ALSO.

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendants, of, in and to the following message or tract of land lying and being situate in the borough of Rochester, County of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, being lots Nos. 211 and 212 in Gould's first division of lots in said borough, said lots adjoining each other and together, bounded north 80 feet by lots Nos. 158 and 159, east one hundred feet by lot No. 218, south 80 feet by Washington street, and west one hundred feet by lot No. 210; on which there is erected a frame dwelling house with cellar underneath. Lots inclosed and planted with fruit trees.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Olivier Croxton and Rebecca, H. his wife, at the suit of S. J. and Stephen B. Cross.

NO. 3 ALSO.

All right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to a certain one-story frame house, situate in the town of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., and the lot or piece of ground appurtenant thereto, said lot being numbered one hundred and sixty-one in the Economy plan of said town, fronting on Main street thirty-five feet and extending back one hundred and thirty-four feet.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Felix Stocks, at the suit of William Jones.

NO. 4, ALSO.

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendants, of, in and to the following piece or parcel of land situate in Greene township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded on the north by land of Samuel Smith's heirs, on the east by Robinson's heirs, on the south by Pugh and Dawson, and on the west by Foster's heirs; containing 85 acres more or less, on which there are two small frame dwelling houses, three oil derricks, steam engine, boiler, smoke stack, &c.

Also, one other lot of ground situate in the Borough of Glasgow, bounded south by Ohio river, west by George Dawson's heirs, north by street, and east by land of Ross, on which there is an oil well, derrick, shanty, steam engine, boiler, smoke stack, &c.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of the Smith's Ferry's Big Mill Creek Oil Company, at the suit of Joseph M. Lippincott.

NO. 5, ALSO.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendants, of, in and to a lease-hold for twenty years of a piece of land in Ohio township,

$25 REWARD

FOR THE ARREST AND CONVICTION OF THE person or persons that broke into and took my horses from my Beaver Stable, on the night of May 4th, and rode them. W. C. TAYLOR.

may13'68:3t*.

HERMAN HIRSH. MARK HIRSH. SIMON HIRSH.

HIRSH & BROTHERS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CLOTHING,

AND

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

NO. 29 ST. CLAIR STREET

(Opposite Iron City College.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Clothing made to order on short notice.

nov21'67:1y.

Reineman, Meyran & Seidle,

No. 42 Fifth st., 1 door from Wood, Pittsburgh,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, DIAMONDS, PURE Silver Ware, French Clocks, Plated ware of every description. Tea sets, Spoons, Forks, &c., Watch Makers tools and material, and agency of the celebrated

AMERICAN WATCHES.

We also keep the largest and most varied assortment of the very best American made

CLOCKS!

to be found in any city east or west.

Persons in want of any article in our line either a wholesale or for their own use, will always find our prices lower and our assortment larger than any to be found west of New York city.

WATCH REPAIRING.

To this branch of our trade (being ourselves practical watch makers) we pay very special attention; we employ a force of the very best Artists in the country, and any and all fine, delicate and difficult work entrusted to our care—for the trade or individuals—may rely on getting the utmost satisfaction. Work may be sent in by express or otherwise.

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SEIDLE,

Wholesale and Retail Jewelers and Silversmiths,

42 Fifth street, PITTSBURGH.

apr29'68:1y.

Spring and Summer GOODS!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS, of the

LATEST STYLES,

For Spring and Summer Wear.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH,
BRIDGEWATER, PA.

Reeves' Ambrosia for the Hair, Improved.

It is an elegant Dressing for the Hair.
It causes the Hair to curl beautifully.
It keeps the Scalp Clean and Healthy.
It invigorates the Roots of the Hair.
It forces the Hair and Beard to grow luxuriantly.
It immediately stops Hair Falling Out.
It keeps the Hair from Changing Color from age.
It restores Grey Hair to its Original Color.
It brings out Hair on heads that have been bald for years.
It is composed entirely of simple and purely vegetable substances.

It has received over six thousand voluntary testimonials of its excellence, many of which are from physicians in high standing.

It is sold in half-pound bottles, (the name blown in the glass), by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods everywhere, at one dollar per bottle. Wholesale by Domas Barnes & Co.; Schieffelin & Co., New York.

mar18'68:3mos.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO..

Lead Pipe Sheet & Ba rLead

MANUFACTURERS, ALSO

Pig Lead, Iron Pipe, Rubber Hose, Steam Guages, Whistles & Valves, Iron & Copper Sinks and Bath Tubs, Steam Pumps, Farm Pumps and Force Pumps,

And every description of goods for

WATER, GAS & STEAM.

No. 167 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

Send for a Price List. [apr22'68:1y.

THE CHEAPEST GROCERY AND TEA HOUSE

IN THE CITY.

J. KOHEN & BOTHERS,

RED FRONT GROCERY and TEA HOUSE,

NO. 69 FEDERAL STREET,

Below P. F. W. & C. R. R. Depot,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

COUNTRY DEALERS AND OTHERS, INTERESTed in the purchase of

TEAS SUGARS AND COFFEES,

Will study their own interest by calling on us before purchasing elsewhere, as our motto is, quick sales and small profits. J. KOHEN & BROTHERS.

dec11'67:6m.

Glassware Lamps, and Carbon Oil.

J. P. SMITH & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

IN

Lamps,
Chandeliers,
Glassware,
Carbon,
Lubricating and Lard Oils.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH AT RETAIL or to the trade all styles of goods in our line, which for quality and price defy competition. Our No. 1 Carbon Oil, we warrant to be pure and at least 315 degrees fire test. We have also on hands, the new patent SUN and SOLAR burners and chimneys.

J. P. SMITH & CO.,

Liberty St., head of Fifth,

LIME.

FRESH LIME ALWAYS ON HAND AT THE

MULVANON LIME KILNS,

Vanport, Pa.

The best and cheapest LIME in the

MARKET:

Send orders to W. J. DUNN, Beaver, Pa., or to the Kilns, at Vanport.

Lime delivered at short notice.

mar18'68:1y.

FALLSTON FOUNDRY!

ENGINE & REPAIR SHOP.

IN FALLSTON,

BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

HAVING refitted and enlarged my stock of machinery and tools, and having secured the services of the best of mechanics, I am prepared to warrant all work done to give entire satisfaction. I have on hand different patterns and styles of Engines, Fire Clay Rolls, and am prepared to make or repair all descriptions of machinery, on reasonable terms.

PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS.

I have all the best plow patterns that suit this market among which is the "Great Western," which has been THE plow of the county for the last fifteen years. Also, almost all other Plows now or previously in use.

STOVES! STOVES!!

I have on hand and will continue to manufacture a large assortment of

COOKING, FRANKLIN AND HEATING STOVES

Of the latest styles and with all the modern improvements, which I will sell at modern rates. Among these is the GREAT REPUBLIC. This Stove has an extension top, which gives it a large surface without taking up much room, and it is now looked upon as one of the best and most economical, stoves as it takes less fuel and is more durable than other in use. The following persons, after having used this stove for a considerable length of time, may be referrd to in proof of what is here said:

Dr. Isaac Winans,
M. T. Kennedy,
Eli Reno,
John Watson,
Mrs. Geo. Fulton,
Capt. J. S. Winans,
William Sagers,
Joseph Darling,
William Stuart,
Robert McGowan,
Joseph Blackmore,
Mrs. Joseph Martin,
Mrs. Major Wade,
Dr. J. D. McCreary,
Milo N. Miller,
David Lesick,
Capt. James Roney,
Dr. C. B. Tuttle,
William Reed,
Kelly Hunter,
John McLaughlin,
Samuel Taylor,
Dr. Jas. E. Jackson,
Thomas Beacom,
John Dunlap,
Milton Davis,
Marcus Baldwin,
David Lloyd,
John M. Duncan,
J. V. Winans,
Mrs. Robt. Andrews,
Mr. Lobley,
Mr. Case,
Frederick Kaiser.
Benjamin Franklin,
Capt. James Johnston,
Samuel Kennedy,
George Evans,
John Jackson,
Walter Buchanon,
Mrs. McPhillomy,
H. T. Reeves.
William Hoon,
Jason Richardson,
James McGehen,
Capt. Woodson Glenn,
Thomas R. Davis,
Samuel Murphy,
Miss Holdship,
Hiram Stowe,
Mrs. Patterson,
James McDermitt,
Samuel Dunlap,
Thompson Johnston,
Mr. Crawford,
Mrs. Rev. Stephens,
Jonathan McKenzie,
Judge Kairns,
Richard Knight,
Solomon Frank,
James Knowles,
David Calhoon.
Richard Staley,
Joseph McFerran,
David Carr,
George Wilson,
James Thompson,
Mrs. Quay,
Harrison Reed,
Milton Reed,
Boston Grove,
William Grove,
Washington Engle.
James Galley,
Robert Graham.
Thomas Bradshaw,
Milo Bradshaw,
Dixon Reed.
Daniel Maxwell,
J. W. Funkhouser,
William Wagner.
Mr. Chaney,
Henry Sulhurst,
Mr. Wray,
David Mitchell.

JOHN THORNLEY.

mar18'68:1y

MOORE'S DRUG STORE,

IN BEAVER,

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS,
Medicines,
CHEMICALS,
PURE
LIQUORS, WINES And Brandis,
Paints, Oils,
AND
DYE STUFFS:
TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,
BRUSHES,
PATENT MEDICINES

In great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Duponco's Female Pills, 75 cents per box; Cheesoman's, $1; Clark's, $1.

The Largest Stock of LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY, Ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else.

Let those who doubt this call and see; and they will doubt no more.

july1'67 J. MOORE.

LOOK HERE!

L I M E !

THE UNDERSIGNED IS ENGAGED IN MANUfacturing Lime at Vanport, Beaver county, Pa.—His Kilns are known as the

"Power's Kilns"

Fresh Lime, and free of stones, can always be had, on short notice. I will sell as cheap as the cheapest. All order left at the Kilns, or letters addressed to me at Beaver, Pa., will receive prompt and careful attention. Lime delivered, whenever wanted.

AMOS DOUTT.

mar25'68:1y.

G. W. PUSEY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer

IN

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES and TEAS,

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FRUITS,

Pickles, &c.

All kinds of Country Produce sold on commission, and prompt returns made.

NO. 49 FEDERAL STREET,

Allegheny City, Penn'a.

nov13'67:1y.

R. D. MERRICK ..... P. A. MERRICK,
C. N. MERRICK ..... J. K. BUCKLEY.

KEYSTONE STOVE WORKS

Car Factory Buildings,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA

MERRICK & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

COOKING STOVES,
HEATING STOVES
GRATE FRONTS and FENDERS, &c., &c.

Ruby Cooking Stove Nos. 7, 8 & 9.

THIS STOVE TOOK THE FIRST PREMIUM AT the State Fair as a Coal Cooking Stove, and also at the late County Fair. We use no scrap iron in their manufacture, but make them exclusively of No. 1 Pig Metal, and warrant them in every respect.

The Ruby has the largest oven in the market and consumes but little fuel in baking, owing to to our improved Grate.

GRATE FRONTS AND FENDERS.

We are largely engaged in the manufacture of Grate Fronts and Fenders, which we enamel in an oven common, second quality and fine finish. This enamel retains its lustre for a long time, will not burn off, and makes a much superior finish to that of Coal Tar.

SUMMER PIECES.

We are also making Sheet Iron Summer Pieces (for which we have applied for a patent) pressed up in a Hydraulic press. They are much lighter than cast Iron, and much cheaper.

HEATING STOVES.

We claim the heaviest heating Stove in the market for the size, and use the best Stock in their construction.

Our patterns are not yet complete, but it is our intention to keep a general assortment in our line.

We also took the Premium at the County Fair for Castings generally, and we have entered in to the business with the determination to use the best of Pig Metal and make good work.

We respectfully request a share of the public patronage, and would be pleased to see those wanting anything in our line at our woks.

Prices Low to suit the times.

MERRICK & CO.

nov20'67:1y.

DEPOT HARDWARE STORE.

WHITESIDES & DRUM,

HAVE OPENED A NEW

HARDWARE STORE,

70 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,

Near P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. Depot,

WHERE THEY WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON hand every description of

HARDWARE,

Locks, Hinges, Nails, Glass, Sash, Grind Stones, Shovels, Picks, Axes, and all kinds of Farming and Gardening Implements, wholesale and retail. Carpenters and Hardware Dealers can always get a supply of

DRUM'S

PATENT SHUTTER HINGE AND SASH PULLEY;

Our prices and terms will be as favorable as can be found elsewhere.

Purchasers living on the Railroads, can have their goods delivered at the Depots free of charge.

my6'68:6m. WHITESIDES & DRUM.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. PROMPT RETURNS

PALMER & PHILLIPS,

AUCTIONEERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

Opera House Auction Room,

NO. 60 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBUUGH.

Boots, Shoes, Carpets, Dry Goods and Notions

AT PRIVATE SALE DAY AND EVENING.

apr22'68:1y.

I. W. GRAFTONS'

HOUSE FURNISHING STORE,

AND

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware Manufactory;

66 Federal st., near the Depots,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

CHILDRENS' CARRIAGES, COG WHEEL NOVELty Clothes Wringers, Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Union Coffee Pots, Bird Cages, Baskets and a general assortment of House Furnishing Goods, at prices to suit the times. Sign of the Gilt (Union) Coffee Pot.

ma3m.r18'68

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

144 SMITHFIELD ST.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

A LARGE, NEW AND COMPLETE ASSORTment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C.

Hay and Manure Forks, Hoes, Shovels and Scythes, with every variety of goods usually found in a

HARDWARE STORE.

Call and examine my stock.

N. STUPY.

apr1'68:3m.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

Just received a New Stock of Goods, of the Latest Styles, for

SPRING & SUMMER WEAR,

And will be made up to order in the most approved styles, and

REASONABLE TERMS.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER IN LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES, AND AT SHORT NOTICE.

GEORGE BRAUN,

Broadway, New Brighton.

apr6'68:3m.

R. W. & W. J. SNODGRASS,

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS

CORNER OF

Federal and Lacock Sts., Allegheny,

(First corner below Depot.)

DEALERS IN

LEADS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PROPRIETARY MEDICINES, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC PERFUMERIES, SOAPS, TOILET ARTICLES, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

DAWSON & RICHARDSON

Beaver Falls, Pa.

HAVING JUST OPENED A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES,

NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
NAILS,
DRUGS, &C.

Window Glass all sizes and double strength. Special attention paid to filling orders for large size window glass, &c.

Also,
LINSEED OIL,
CRUDE BURNING OIL,
BENZINE,
COALE'S PATENT DRYER,

Paints of all Colors, Ground, Dry and in Oil.

Purchasers will do well to call and examine our stock of Paints before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, Choice Brands of Flour in Barrel and in Sacks. All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Remember the place, first door above the Cutlery, opposite side of street.

1y10'67:tf.

R. A. WILSON. R. A. WILSON.

R. A. Wilson,

(Late. WILSON & STEWART,)

DEALER IN

Boots Shoes & Rubbers,

OLD STAND,

DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PA.

SIMON SNITGER & CO.,

(At the old stand, 3rd street Beaver, Penn'a.)

DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF

GROCERIES,

SUCH AS

COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SORGHUM, RICE, PEPPERS, SPICES, SOAPS, CANDIES, RAISINS, ENGLISH CURRANTS, FIGS,

FLOUR, FEED, FISH, GRAIN, &c., &c.

They are constantly receiving a fresh assortment of these articles, and the public may rely upon getting from them as good as the market affords.

All goods delivered if required.

jan15:1y.

Shallenberger Bros.

SUCCESSORS TO

STILES & SHALLENBERGER,

Bridg water, Penn'a.

DEALERS IN

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, GRAIN,

AND

Country Produce

OF VARIOUS KINDS,

M. WILLRICH ..... J. M. HARTFORD.

WILLRICH & HARTFORD

Have now Opened the Finest Selection of

FALL AND WINTER

BOOTS & SHOES,

Which they are selling at

GREAT BARGAINS

AND

LOW PRICES!

Call and examine our Stock

NO. 100 MARKET STREET,

Corner of Fifth, Pittsburgh, Pa.

1ov27'67:1y.

WALL PAPER

AND

Window Shades!

SPRING SUPPLY NOW OPENING OF ENTIRE ly new patters and magnificent designs, for Parlors, Chambers, Dining Rooms, Halls, Offices, Churches, Lodges and Public Buildings, selected with great care, comprising the best stock ever brought to Pittsburgh.

Prices greatly reduced. Call and examine at the

WALL PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 91 Wood street,

Between 4th and 5th sts., 1 door below Diamond alley.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THOMAS PALMER & CO.

Store Shades made and lettered to order. Special inducements offered to wholesale dealers.

mar1'68:3m.

New Spring Goods!

FRESH ARRIVAL

AT

S. J. Cross & Co's.,

ROCHESTER, PA.,

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE EAST, A LARGER and better assorted Stock of general Merchandise than ever before in our house, consisting of

NEW PRINTS,

NEW MUSLIN,

NEW DELAINE,

GINGHAMS,
CHECKS,
FLANNELS, all colors,
JEANS,
CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
CRASH,
DRILLS,
BLEACHED and BROWN MUSLINS.

NOTIONS IN LARGE VARIETY.

HOOP and BALMORAL SKIRTS,

HATS and CAPS,

BOOTS and SHOES,

Purchased always in the East; at lowest cash prices, and sold at a very small advance.

Hardware.

A complete Stock just purchased in New York and Philadelphia, of

MECHANICS TOOLS,

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,

BUTTS,

STRAP HINGES,

SHUTTER HINGES,

LOCKS IN GREAT VARIETY.

NAILS AT MANUFACTURING PRICES.

WINDOW GLASS

All sizes, single and double strength, at Pittsbugh prices.

Paints & Oils.

FRENCH RICHARD & CO'S.,

CELEBRATED BUCK LEAD,

at wholesale and retail.

COLORED PAINTS,

GROUND, DRY AND IN OIL.

MINERAL PAINTS,

LINSEED OIL,

LARD OIL,

CARBON OIL,

CASTOR OIL,

TURPENTINE, BENZINE and COALE'S PATENT DRYER.

Books and Stationary!

Groceries.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT,

BACON, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, MESS PORK, LARD, &C., &C.

FLOUR

In Sacks and Barrels, fresh ground, direct from Canton City Mills, Ohio.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

S. J. CROSS & CO.

NEW YORK STREET,

NEAR RAILROAD CROSSING,

Rochester, Pa.

ian1'68:1y

ROCHESTER FOUNDRY,

ANDERSON, ARBUCKLE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE CASTINGS, Railway Track and Car Castings, Agricultural Implements, Engine and all other Castings made at a first class Foundry. Also, Stoves, Grate Fronts, Grate Bars, Linera Sash Weights, Hollow-Ware, Rollers, Iron Fence, and all other Castings called for, on short notice and of the very best metal.

Also, J. J. Anderson's justly celebrated New Cook Stove for Coal and Wood, which took the

First Premium

At the State Fair recently held at Pittsburgh. This Stove combines many new and important principles, which place it far in advance of all others now in use. Some of the merits claimed for it by the Inventor, are Heavy Metal, Well Proportioned, Beauty of Style and Finish, Ease of Draft, Easily Kept Clean, Requires but little Fuel, and the

BEST BAKER EXTANT.

All orders thankfully received and promptly filled.

We Call Attention to the Following Statements:

While living in the East I used several of the most Celebrated Cooking Stoves made in that part of the country, and on my arrival here, I was recommended to purchase the Crystal Palace Stove, (also Invented by Mr. Anderson) as being the best. I did so, and used it with good satisfaction. When I saw Mr. Anderson's new Stove, I was attracted by its neat appearance, and on examining its Oven and interior arrangements, found it possessed many advantages over all I had seen. I purchased, and have one now in use. We consider it superior to any we have ever used. It is all the Inventor claims, and we think, all that could be desired in a Cooking Stove.

CAPT. GILBERT PENDLETON.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 21st.

Having one of Mr. Anderson's new Stoves in use, I can fully endorse Capt. Pendleton's statement.

JOHN H. WHISLER.

Having one of Anderson's new Stoves in use, I can fully endorse the above recommendation.

J. WOODRUFF.

Having one of Mr. Anderson's new Stoves in use, we are fully satisfied with its good qualities in all respects.

JOSEPH IRVIN AND WIFE.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 25th.

Having kept house for a long time, and used a great number of Cook Stoves of different patterns and styles, I consider J. J. Anderson's new Stove, in point of economy in fuel, ready cooking and baking for its size, superior to any we have used, and cheerfully recommend it, believing it will render entire satisfaction.

CHAS. LUKINS.

We have one of Mr. J. J. Anderson's new Stoves, manufactured at the Rochester Foundry, and having given it a fair trial, we find it comes fully up to all that has been claimed for it. It heats very rapidly, takes but little fuel, and is a most excellent baker. Mr. Anderson may congratulate himself on having achieved quite a triumph in the line of Cooking Stoves.

Very respectfully,

Beaver, Nov. 23d, 1867. J. S. BRACKEN.

A. S. Harvey,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

AND

Hardware.

HAVING ON HAND A LARGE AND WELL selected Stock of

Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Rice, Cheese, Soaps, Bacon, Fish.

Hardware.

NAILS AND WINDOW GLASS.

STONEWARE.

Pine Churns, Oak Churns, Willow Baskets, Peck Measures, ½ Bush. Measures, Split Baskets.

Pure Cider Vinegar.

ALSO

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR

By the Barrel or in Sacks, constantly on hand.

Prices very low, call and see.

A. S. HARVEY,

oct2'67:1y, Bridgewater, Pa.

UNION

AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

ROCHESTER, PENNA.,

A. B. SMITH & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

MANUFACTURE MOWERS, REAPERS, Railway or Endless Chain, and Lever Power of various sizes, Threshers and Separators; Farm Mills; Cider Mills, Cane Mills and Sorghum Evaporators, Corn Shellers, Dog Powers for Churning, and all other Agricultural Machinery.

REPAIRING AND JOBBING

Of all kinds done on short notice. Machines of any kind built for parties.

Having had an experience of fifteen years in Patents and Patent Business, we are prepared to make Models, Applications, &c., for parties desiring to take out Patents.

Having fitted up our Factory with

NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINERY,

Selected from the best Eastern makes, in person, and employing none but the best Mechanics, we are prepared to do work in the best style and manner.

Having secured the services of A FIRST CLASS PATTERN MAKER, we are also prepared to make any kind or style of Patterns.

Particular attention paid to Repairing Mowing and Reaping Machines, and machinery in general.

We solicit, and hope by attention and care to merit, the patronage of parties wishing work done. Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Address A. B. SMITH & CO.

my29'67:1y Rochester, Pa.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE!

Cor. Railroad Crossing and New York St.

Rochester, Pa.

By COE & DARRAGH

WHERE MAY BE FOUND

Family Groceries and Provision, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Oil, Pure Cider Vinegar, Syrups, Molasses, Salt, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars, Queensware, Willow-ware, Wooden-ware, and everything in their line, and they hope by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of the patronage.

N. B. All kinds Country Produce taken at the market price.

COE & DARRAGH.

Rochester, Oct. 1st, 1867—oct9'67:1y.

For Sale to Close a Partnership.

A FARM, CONTAINING ABOUT 200 ACRES part under fence and improved, situated in Greene township, Beaver county, within a short distance of Smith's Ferry. The land extends to the Ohio river, on which it bounds over 600 feet. It contains two veins of Bituminous Coal 2½ and 4½ feet and one of Cannel Coal of 6 feet thickness. Also a vein of Fire Clay suitable for the manufacture of Fire Brick.

For further information inquire of

S. M. KIER,

No. 359 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

m713'68.

New Store in Beaver.

MRS. E. H. BEACOM RESPECTFULLY ANnounces to her many friends in Beaver, Bridgewater, Rochester, Freedom, and through the adjoining country, that she has opened a very superior stock of SPRING GOODS, which she offers at the very lowest prices. Persons wishing any of the following Goods cannot do better than by calling:

FANCY GOODS,

EMBROIDERY, VEIL STUFFS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, LACE COLLARS &C., &C., &C.

She desires to call attention also to the fact that she has connected with the Variety Store, a

LITERARY & NEWS DEPOT,

and will supply all orders for MAGAZINES, WEEKLIES, and SHEET MUSIC. Also, all the varieties of STATIONERY. You will be very welcome to call and examine the stock. Prices are such as will suit you. *Remember the Place:* Third Street, Beaver, nearly opposite the U. P. Seminary.

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Upholstery.

WM. F. & GEO. NOBLE,

(Sons & Successors to Wm. Noble, Sr.)

UPHOLSTERS, FEATHER MERCHANTS, AND dealers in Feathers, Beds and Bedding, Mattresses of pure curled hair, Husk with half top, Husk with cotton top, Husk and Straw Beds, Lounge, Crib and Cradle Beds, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Pew Cushions, Prime Goose Feathers in any quantity, warranted good. Damasks, Morcens, Hollands, Tassels and Cords, Quilts, Spreads, coverlids, and all articles usually found in an Upholstery Warehouse.

All work warranted as represented, and at one uniform price.

Cor. of Smithfield and Third sts.,

(IRON DOGS AT THE DOOR.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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Sands & Reineman,

No. 30 Fifth Sreet, Pittsburgh,

DEALERS IN

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE, BRITANIA, JAPanned, Wooden and Willow Ware, American and French Clocks. They have always on hand the following:

Table Spoons,	Tea Setts,	Water Coolers,
Tea Spoons,	Goblets,	Walnut Brackets
Table Forks,	Tea Trays,	Iron Tables,
Dessert Forks,	Salvers,	Clothes Horses,
Coffee Urns,	Ice Chests.	

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WATCHES FOR EVERYBODY.

A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, ALL WARRANTED TO RUN, AND THOROUGHLY REGULATED, AT THE LOW PRICE OF $10 EACH, AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

100 Solid Gold Hunting Watches	$250 to $100
100 Magic Cased Gold Watches	250 to 50
100 Ladies' Watches, enamaled	100 to 30
200 Gold Hunting Chronometer Watches	250 to 90
200 Gold Hunting English Levers	200 to 95
300 Gold Hunting Duplex Watches	150 to 90
500 Gold Hunting American Watches	100 to 50
500 Silver Hunting Levers	50 to 15
500 Silver Hunting Duplexes	75 to 25
500 Gold Ladies' Watches	50 to 25
1000 Gold Hunting Lepines	50 to 75
1000 Miscellaneous Silver Watches	50 to 10
3,000 Hunting Silver Watches	25 to 50
5000 Assorted Watches, all kinds	10 to 75

The above stock will be disposed of on the popular one price plan, giving every patron a fine Gold or Solid Silver Watch for $10 without regard to value.

Wright, Bro. & Co., 161 Broadway, New York, wish to immediately dispose of the above magnificent stock. Certificates naming the articles are placed in sealed envelopes and well mixed. Holders are entitled to the articles named in their certificate, upon payment of Ten Dollars, whether it be a watch worth $1,000 or one worth less. The return of any of our certificates entitles you to the articles named thereon, upon payment, irrespective of its worth, and as no article valued at less than $10 is named on any certificate, it will at once be seen that this is no lottery, but a straight forward legitimate transaction, which may be participated in even by the most fastidious.

A single certificate will be sent by mail, post paid, upon receipt of 25 cents, five for $1, eleven for $2, thirty-three and elegant premium for $5, eleven for $10, more valuable premium for $20, five hundred and fifty for $50, seventy-five for $75. To agents or those wishing employment, this is a rare opportunity, being a legitimately conducted business, authorized by the Government and open to the most careful scrutiny. Watches sent by Express, with bill for collection on delivery of goods; no dissatisfaction can possibly occur. Terms, Address, WRIGHT, BRO. & CO., Importers, 161 Broadway, New York.

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HOFFMAN, HOENE & CO.,

53 FIFTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE MARSHALL & MINtaner Pianos, so highly recommended by Gottschalk, Mason, Maretzek, Grobe, and all other musical authorities, as the very best Pianos now manufactured.

Also, agents for the B. Shoninger, Church Cabinet and Cottage

ORGANS AND MELODIANS.

These instruments have the new patent never being Tremolo, new patent Knee swell and octave coupler, and a speciality of two to six Invented stops, representing the celestial and human voice, which are not found in any other make. Bands furnished with Brass and German Silver instruments, at less than New York prices.

We import instruments, strings, &c., direct from manufactories in Europe, and we are prepared to fill all orders promptly. Our instruments are warranted, and sold lower than any other house in the city. Country dealers are requested to send in their orders.

HOFFMAN, HOENE & CO.

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EVERYBODY LOOK AT THIS!

Reasons why you should Buy your

BOOTS & SHOES

AT THE

RED FRONT SHOE STORE,

NO. 63, 63, 63, 63, 63,

FIFTH STREET.

1st. They sell as good Goods as there is made.
2d. They warrant every Pair they sell.
3d. They guarantee their Goods to do good service.
4th. They repair any thing they sell.
5th. They rivit all their work, making it most durable.
6th. Their work is the most elegant and genteel in the City.
7th. Their work is the most durable and perfect in the City.
8th. You can buy lower than at any other place.
9th. They are the best Goods and yet the lowest prices.
10th. Goods custom made, and sold less than from elsewhere.
11th. The largest assortment to select from in the City.
12th. No trouble to show Goods.

Remember the best Goods for the least money, are to be had at

NO. 63, 63, 63,

FIFTH ST. PITTSBURGH, PA

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NEW GROCERY,

(TWO DOORS EAST OF THE P. O.)

BEAVER, PA.

J. B. CLARK,

(Successor to W. F. Clarke,)

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES, Provisions, Country Produce, &c., &c

FULL STORE ALL THE TIME,

And Competition Defied!

The public generally are invited to call and examine his stock. If not suited in every particular, they will not be required to purchase.